The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6821.—VOL. XLI. MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at the house of her father, Mr. Spain, Palmerston, Nelson Bay, the wife of Mr. A. B. J. Chauvel, of Wide Bay, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at Glebe Point, Mrs. J. H. Kuchls, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st February, by special license, at St. John's Church, Camden, by the Rev. H. Fincomb, John Eldret, Glasgow, of Sydney, to Mary Ann Lusted, of Hurst Green, Sussex, England.

On the 10th April, by special license, at St. Andrew's Scots' Church, by the Rev. J. Dougall, James Maidment Chapman, Esq., of H.M. Customs, to Elizabeth Brown, second daughter of the late Alexander Cameron, Esq.

On the 14th instant, at the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, by the Rev. Theophilus Beaisley, Mr. Charles Henry Shettle, to Miss Annie Redgrave, both of Strawberry Hills, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 10th ultimo, at Geelong, the Rev. John Tait, for several years minister at Illawarra, and Parramatta, New South Wales.

On the 10th instant, Fanny Eleanor, the second daughter of Mr. John Tom Lane, of Clifton Grove, Orange, aged ten years.

On Friday, the 13th instant, at 91, Union-street, Pyrmont, George Camden, second son of G. F. C. Smith, aged 11½ months.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, 374, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Marian Emily, the beloved wife of W. L. Sheard, aged 27 years.

On Sunday, 15th April, at her parents' residence, Pottinger-street, Louisa Mary, infant daughter of Benjamin and Louisa Barnett, aged 17 months and 2 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s steamers will be despatched immediately on the arrival of the English mail.

For AUCKLAND direct.—LORD WORSLEY, B. JOHNSON, Commander.

For TARANAKI, NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, Commander.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

Notice.—Passengers are requested to pay balance of passage by noon, THIS DAY, Saturday, and to be on board by 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf,
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

NOTICE.—NAUTILUS, steamer, from Corporation Wharf (next Erskine-street) to Dry Dock.
Hours from Dock. Half-hours Sydney side.

BRIGHTON (MANLY BEACH) STEAMERS. VICTORIA, or PHANTOM, will leave—

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10·5, 2·5.	10·30, 2·30, 4·30.
Circular Quay.	Manly Beach.
7·30, 5	8·15, 12, 5, 5·45.

On Saturdays from Woolloomooloo, 4; Circular Quay, 4·15. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

On SUNDAYS.

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10·5, 2·15.	10·30, 2·45.
Circular Quay.	Manly Beach.
2.30	12, 5·30

Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Watson's Bay.—From Circular Quay, daily, at 10·30; calling at and returning to Woolloomooloo at 11.15, 6.30. Saturdays and Sundays, 2.30, returning to Circular Quay at 5.30. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.

From Parramatta, at 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Ryde (calling at Gladesville and Hunter's Hill, at 7.45.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m. (and 6 p.m. to Ryde only.)

ON SUNDAYS.
Sydney, 9 a.m. Parramatta, 4 p.m.

FARES.
Cabin, return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.
Ditto single fares, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s. 6d.
No charge for omnibus. Refreshments to be had on board, Phœnix Wharf.
N.B The cost of travelling by these steamers is little more than ONE-HALF of that by Railway (and omnibus).

WOLLONGONG.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, returning same day. She will also call every TUESDAY EVENING on her way from Kiama, leaving for Sydney at 5 p.m. Cabin passage, 5s.; butter, per cask, 2s.; grain, per bushel, 3d.; calves and pigs, 2s. each; back freight, 8s. per ton.
A. A. DUNNICLIFF, agent.

RAPID, STEAMER, TO KIAMA, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9 p.m.
SHELLHARBOUR direct, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.
A. A. DUNNICLIFF, agent.

STEAM to MERIMBULA.—Every FRIDAY, at 10 a.m., from the Phœnix Wharf.
Passengers will find this route both shorter and more easy than any other to the Kiandra diggings, having houses of accommodation at convenient distances.
Fares, £35s.
N.B.—A steam-packet starts from Merimbula for Sydney at 12 o'clock noon, every Tuesday.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. and at 11 p.m.
KIAMA THIS NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHELLHARBOUR, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, 3rd May.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—LONDON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
HUNTER RIVER. — ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.——, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 11.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 24th April, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 19th April, at 6 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The FENELLA will leave the Flour Company's Wharf on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m.
GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—It has been arranged for the A. S. N. Company's Melbourne STEAMERS to CALL at EDEN, Twofold Bay, going and returning during this month, to land and embark passengers only.
The LONDON will be the next steamer from Sydney, sailing on SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co., April 16.

MARY, for the MANNING RIVER, now receiving cargo at the Victoria, and sail the first fair wind. For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The clipper schooner ELLEN will sail on TUESDAY, 17th April.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular-trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will meet with the usual quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the wharf; or to MOLLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—For passengers only.—The fast sailing regular trader NATIVE LASS, will sail late THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, or early on Tuesday Morning. Apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON. — The clipper schooner NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TOBIN, will sail at the end of the week.
For freight, apply to the Captain on board, or T. G. HAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE—The DON JUAN, DARBEY, master, positively sails THIS DAY; can take about 15 tons cargo if sent down immediately. R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—First vessel. Under charter to sail immediately.—The powerful first-class brig PRAIRIE, 200 tons, WINSBORROW, commander. Has room for 25 tons freight, if engaged at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular-trader KESTREL, SMITH master, is now ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having a large portion engaged, will meet her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf, or to MOLLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADELAIDE direct. — The well-known regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, at the Circular Quay, and will have early despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board; to MOLLISON and BLACK; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper barque KATE, PHILLIP JONES, commander (late of the Breadalbane), will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—Carrying Supplies to the Seat of War.—The regular packet brig EMMA, HOLFORD, master, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, New Caledonia.—The brig CAROLINE, ADDAMS, master, will sail for the above in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR VALPARAISO.—For Passengers only.—The A1 Hamburgh brig AUSTRALIA, offers a fine opportunity for intending first and second-class passengers. Has superior accommodation, and will sail positively on the 19th instant.
Apply to the Captain, on board, or to FRANCK, BROTHERS and GANS, agents, 22, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine first-class American ship FRANCIS P. SAGE, 1424 tons, Ingersoll, commander, daily expected, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to A. TANGE and Co., 87, York-street, Wynyard-square.

FOR HONGKONG direct, with despatch.—The new and elegant clipper ship ANNIE BOWEN, having been unavoidably detained, will sail on or about the 20th instant.
For freight or passage apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, U.S. Consul, Macquarie-place; or to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf.

FOR LONDON direct.—The fine clipper ship OLIVER CROMWELL, 500 tons register, JAMES LAWSON, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will follow the Star of Peace, at an early date. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the superior fast sailing A1 clipper ship S. H. TALBOT, Winslow Burgess, master, now discharging at Macnamara's Wharf.
Apply to Captain BURGESS, on board; or to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The powerful screw steamer CORIO, built by Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock, in 1854. This steamer has just arrived from Port Adelaide via Twofold Bay after a successful run of six days, and is open for sale, freight, or charter.
For particulars, apply to Captain COLEMAN, on board, off the Gas Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine brig GRATIA, now undergoing a thorough overhaul, will be ready in a few days to go on any voyage. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

CHARTER.—WANTED, two VESSELS, from 400 to 600 tons register, to load at Mongawhare, Kiapara. One vessel for England, the other for a port in the East. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill, February 4th.

WANTED, a VESSEL (to proceed to the Richmond River) that will carry from 30,000 to 40,000 feet cedar. Apply to JAMES BLAIR, 88, Sussex-street North.

BARQUE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. — All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, for SAN FRANCISCO.—All claims against this ship must be rendered, in duplicate, to A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square, before noon, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, or they will not be recognised. Has room still for two steerage passengers.

STEAM DREDGE FOR SALE.—A Steam Dredge, one hundred tons, ten horse power, four feet draught of water, to be SOLD. For further particulars apply to the Manager to the South Australian Company, Adelaide, South Australia.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on the twenty-fifth instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made, and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, April 11th.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge I. C., No. 266.—The Monthly MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 7 p.m. H. W. M'KENNY, secretary.

NOTICE, to the inhabitants of Botany, Newtown, Cook's River, and the surrounding districts, that a Public MEETING will be held at the Butchers' Arms, Cook's River Road, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 6.30 p.m., to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to place the road known as Ricketty-street, leading from Cook's River Road to Botany, into an effective state of repair.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Australian Jockey Club will be held at the Club Room, O'BRIEN'S Private Hotel, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.
S. C. BURT, hon. sec.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE CLUB. — A Special General MEETING of this Club will be held at 209, Macquarie-street North, THIS DAY, April 16th, at half-past 4 p.m., to take into consideration the proposed picnic on SATURDAY, April 28th. WALTER W. SOMERVILLE, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at half-past 7 p.m.
Members having collecting cards are requested to bring the amounts collected by them in aid of the New Building Fund.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to MONDAY, the 30th instant, in preparation for the Dividend for the half year ending April, 16th, 1860. By order of the Board, JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—A MEETING of the subscribers to the proposed St. Andrew's College will be held THIS DAY, the 16th instant, in St. Andrew's Church, Bathurst-street, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in consequence of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly having negatived the preamble of the bill laid before the House for the incorporation of the above college. Subscribers unable to attend may vote by proxy; they are therefore requested to forward their voting papers to the secretaries, or to any of the subscribers.
JOHN M'GIBBON, } Hon.
JAMES CAMERON, } Secretaries.

WAVERLY SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A Special General MEETING of the members of this institution will be held, at the Rooms, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.
J. W. STEWART, honorary secretary.

SAINT MATTHIAS' CHURCH, Paddington.—Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of Contributors to the above Church will be held in the Schoolhouse, Paddington, on TUESDAY, the first day of May next, at half-past 7 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Trustees in the room of W. T. Cape and J. C. Humphrey, resigned. THOMAS UNDERWOOD, Hon. Secretary to the Trustees.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS. — SYDNEY NORTH CIRCUIT.—The Annual TEA MEETING in connection with the above, will be held in the School-rooms of the Centenary Church, York-street, THIS EVENING, April 16th to commence at half-past 6 o'clock. After which a Public Meeting will be held; the chair to be taken by Alexander M'Arthur, Esq., M.L.A., and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. John Eggleston (President of the Conference), Rev. G. Hurst, Rev. J. Beazley, Messrs. Caldwell, Love, Cowlishaw, Garrick, and other gentlemen.
Tickets for the tea meeting, 1s. 6d. each; to be had at Mr. Caldwell's and Mr. Little's, Pitt-street; Mr. Bragg, Balmain; Mr. Earnshaw, Pyrmont; and from the superintendents and teachers of the schools.

WILLOUGHBY PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly MEETING of the above will be held in the School-room, Unwin-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.
Mr. SEVERN will deliver a Lecture on the Stars.
Committee meeting at half-past 7.
Admission to the lecture free.
JOHN W. GUISE, hon. sec.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FRANK WALTERS, native of Carmarthen (Wales)—Write to your Brother OWEN, Post Office, Sydney.

GEORGE PHILBEN.—DAVID BOLE, 229, Clarence-street.

MISS LETTY WILLIAMS.—A letter lies at the General Post Office for you.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. — Lessee and Manager, Mr. Samuel Colville. Stage Manager, Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald.
Increased Attraction! Only Theatre Open!
Legitimate Play and Burlesque.
MISS MARY PROVOST
In her great impersonation of the "Countess," in J. Sheridan Knowles' Play of LOVE, supported by the Double Star Company.
On MONDAY, April 16, the performance will commence with the beautiful Play, in four acts, entitled
LOVE;
Or, the Countess and the Serf.
To be followed by (for the first time in Sydney) the
NYMPH OF THE LIERLEYBURG;
Or, the Knight and the Spirits of the Water.
Reserved Seats, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit. 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

ODD FELLOWS.—Your Brethren of ST. JOHN call upon you to support them at their Benefit in aid of their Hall Building Fund, on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General, Grand Master of the Order, and District Officers. S. S. RAPSON, N.G.

TOOGOOD'S SALOON.—Re-engagement of William Smith, the celebrated Comic Dialogue Singer. Also Mr. W. Rice, violinist, leader of the Victoria Theatre, who will appear nightly in conjunction with the regular company.

THE ATLAS INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the members of this society will be held at the Office of the Society, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April next, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors; a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1860; for the election of a director in the room of Mr. O. B. Ebsworth, who retires by lot, but who is eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the board of directors,
J. R. TREEVE, secretary.
April 14th.

A SPECIAL General MEETING of the Australian Dramatic and Musical Association will be held THIS DAY, Monday, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Shakespeare Hotel. All members are requested to attend. J. J. WELSH, secretary pro tem.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Carangara Copper Company are requested to attend the Special MEETING adjourned from the 10th instant, THIS DAY, the 16th April, at 2 p.m. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, secretary.

SAINT JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOLS—Darlinghurst.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL in connection with the above Schools, will be held on TUESDAY next, 17th instant. A steamer will leave Woolloomooloo Bay for Manly Beach, at half-past 9 o'clock a.m. precisely, returning at 4 o'clock p.m. The parents of the children and parishioners are invited to attend, Tickets, Three Shillings each.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A Class for the study of "The Great Empires, Ancient and Modern, Ethnologically, Historically, and Geographically considered," illustrated, will be commenced by Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE, on THURSDAY next, 19th instant, at 8 p.m.
Terms—£1 per quarter, payable in advance.
The Secretary will receive the names of persons wishing to join.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION. — A LECTURE, on behalf of the Funds of the Association, will be delivered in the Lecture Hall, Jamison-street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. LANG, M.P. Subject—"The South Sea Islanders—their origin, migration, and wonderful achievements in the field of Geographical Discovery, and in the occupation of the waste places of the earth." Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 precisely. Admission—One Shilling.
W. H. S. HINDMARSH, honorary secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The members of the above-named Society will celebrate their second anniversary with a grand MUSICAL SOIREE and a TEA PARTY, on MONDAY EVENING, April 16. Admission—members, 2s. each; non-members, 2s. 6d. Doors open at seven o'clock p.m. MICHAEL C. HAYES, secretary.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—M. METCALFE, Esq., is a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in this Company, and has given due notice thereof, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.
Sydney, 16th April.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—GEORGE KING, Esq., is a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in this Company, and has given due notice thereof in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.
Sydney, 16th April.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—J. D. M'LEAN, Esq., is a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in this Company, and has given due notice thereof, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.
Sydney, 16th April.

No. 60-28. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 11th April.
WATERING WILLIAM-STREET. — A Petition having been presented to the Municipal Council from fifty-six owners of property and residents in William-street, Woolloomooloo, praying that the employment of street watering carts in that locality may be discontinued, notice is hereby given that unless a counter-petition from a larger number of interested citizens be submitted to the Council in the meantime the watering of the said thoroughfare will cease on the 26th instant. CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 60—27.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 2nd April, 1860.
PERMANENT LEVEL OF KENT-STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND DRUITT STREETS. Notice is hereby given, that a PLAN and SECTION, showing the permanent level of Kent-street, between Market and Druitt streets, as proposed to be adopted by the Municipal Council, is now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor, for the information and inspection of the public, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, so that any objections to the same may be lodged with the Town-clerk, previous to the final adoption of the permanent level of the said street by the Municipal Council.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, town-clerk.

NOTICE.—LOST, from Udale Cottage, Glebe Point, a Black and White BULLDOG, answers to the name of "Bully," supposed to be detained by some person (by being chained up). A reward of One Pound will be paid to any one bringing him home; but if detained after this date, any person in whose possession he may be found will be prosecuted. April 9th.

FOUND, a small Gold LOCKET. Apply JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

HORSE FOUND.—Strayed into my paddock, a Bay COLT, branded IG near shoulder, star in forehead, small white snip on nose, cut on stifle joint. Owner can have him by paying expenses. JOHN BRYANT, Cowpasture Road, near Cross Roads.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—The public are informed that this Bank will be closed on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for the half-yearly balance of accounts. JAMES HENDERSON, manager.

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE of the Rev. CHARLES W. ROWE, late of Bundarra, deceased.—All persons having any CLAIMS against the above-named estate are requested to send in the particulars thereof forthwith to the undersigned; and all persons INDEBTED to the above-named estate are also requested to pay the amounts due forthwith to G. H. ROWE, administrator, care of W. Deane, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

ESTATE OF DAVIES and HORTON.—All CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to be sent in immediately, under cover to the Trustees, care Messrs. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

NOTICE.—If the BOXES left with me by Robert Edward Heney, are not claimed within seven days, they will be SOLD to pay expenses. H. GOODWIN, 65, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE—If THOMAS COSTELLO (who left his wife five years ago, and last heard from March, 1856, does not come or send in one month from this date, I intend to get married. Information respecting the above will greatly oblige his wife, MARY COSTELLO, 50, Bank-street, Chippendale.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. TILMOUTH F. DYE has been appointed SECRETARY to this Company.
(Signed) CLARK IRVING, chairman.

FOR THE SECOND TIME OF ASKING.

HOW MUCH LONGER are the electors of Saint Leonard's to be unrepresented?

WE are authorised to state, that Mr. BLAKE, the Barrister, will offer himself for the representation of the WOLLOMBI. His address will be published in our next issue.

NOTICE.—The Warehouse of the undersigned will REOPEN on MONDAY next, and the business carried on as before. A. DREUTLER and CO., Wynyard street. April 13th.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no ORDERS upon us will be honoured unless drawn by parties holding our written authority, dated from this date, April 10th, 1860. W. and C. YORK, carcass butchers.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of H. S. SMITH and CO., late of Sydney, merchants.
NOTICE to CREDITORS.—A second and final plan of distribution in this estate having been confirmed by the Court, showing a dividend of 11½d. in the £, and making, with the first dividend of 3s. 5¼d. in the £, 4s. 4½-⅛d. (four shillings and four pence half-penny and one-eighth in the pound) in the £. The respective dividends will be payable to the creditors who have proved their claims on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, upon application at this office.
FREDERICK W. PERRY, Official Assignee, 125, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. April 13.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD:—
Mr. ALGAR, 11, Clement-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.
The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD is filed at each of the above offices for the use of advertisers.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—DALTON'S New Gallery for Artistic Photography is now OPEN. Portraits taken in all the modern branches of the art.—Children's portraits instantaneously. 400, George-street.

A. MIETHLING, French Dyer, and Hot Presser, 88, South Head Road.

DR. SCHRYVER, Surgeon and Oculist, may be consulted for the cure of diseases of the Eye, from 9 till 11 a.m., Castlereagh-street South, one door from Liverpool-street.

DENTISTRY.—Established 1842.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists, continue to supply Artificial Teeth, extract teeth, teeth plugged with gold, and all other operations appertaining to their profession. Mr. J. EMANUEL wishes to inform strangers visiting the colony, that he passed his examination in the Hague, Holland, in the year 1836, and received his dental diploma. George-street North, near Hunter-street.

FOREIGN COINS, Bank Notes, Gold-dust, EXCHANGED; highest price given. WILSON, jeweller, George-street.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.—THOMAS DANKS, Commission Agent, Rent and Debt Collector. Address next to the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, Sydney.

J. HUBBARD, City Wirework Manufactory, 737, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

LEA and SON, Manufacturers of Washing Machines, Mangles, Knife and Fork Cleaners, &c., 70, York-st.

MR. CANE'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Stanley-street.

MRS. MEREDITH, Ladies' NURSE, 80, Riley-street, near Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

MRS. MITCHELL, MIDWIFE, 497, Pitt street South, near the Haymarket. A room TO LET.

MR. W. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of "Diseases of Pregnancy," "Nervous Affections," &c., may be consulted on diseases of women and children, and nervous affections, from 1 to 3. 211, Macquarie-street.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 229, Macquarie-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD delivered, 1s. 6d. per week. CODNER, 10, New Market Shops, George-st.

W. WILLINGTON is regularly forwarding parcels to Pickford and Co., carriers, per clipper ships, to the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Music Warehouse. Pianofortes for sale and hire, by Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Cadby, Nutting, &c. Pianofortes exchanged, repaired, tuned, and removed by covered vans. MUSIC—an extensive stock in every variety. Catalogues and music forwarded by post. 172, Pitt-street.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, Pitt-street.—Sales by auction, EVERY DAY, of horses and carts, &c.
1. No charge made at this Repository unless a sale is effected.
2. Proceeds payable immediately after each sale.
S. WOOLLER, auctioneer.

LUNCHEON-ROOMS, Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets.—B. PALMER has the pleasure of informing his numerous patrons, that he has secured the efficient services of M. COKE, late of the Café de Paris. The bill of fare TO-DAY: Roast Goose, &c., boiled fowls, &c., lamb in mint, and roast beef, curries, steaks, &c., &c. Hours from 12 till 3. M. COKE, manager.

THE only comfortable and well-ventilated LUNCHEON ROOMS in Sydney; on the ground floor. Bill of fare daily—Lamb, Veal, Pork, Beef, Curry, Tripe, Grilled Chops and Steaks. No cold meats made up under French names. Smoking and billiard rooms separate. City Wine Vaults, George-street. JAMES SIMPSON.

MR. R. P. ABBOTT, Solicitor, has REMOVED his offices to 104, King-street, one door east of Pitt-st.

NOTICE. — The undersigned has REMOVED his business from King-street West, to Market and Sussex streets and Albion Wharf. Address T. ALLEN, commission agent, Market and Sussex streets.

REMOVAL.—R. FORBES, agent for the sale of cattle and stations, to 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are Purchasers

WOOL.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers, and will make liberal advances on all kinds of Produce consigned to their friends in London. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES.—Cash purchaser, J. LANSEIGNE, 6, Bridge-street South.

£20,000 TO LEND. R. FORBES, 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

£1400 TRUST MONEY to LEND on City Property, at 7 per cent. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

£300 TO LEND, on reasonable interest. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, King and Phillip sts.

MORTGAGE.—MONEY to LEND. Sir G. B. ROGERS, Conveyancer, 115, Parramatta-street.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank and other Shares may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application at LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

THE SYDNEY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.—On SALE, at the Depository, Philip-street—
Bibles of various sizes and bindings
New Testaments ditto
Common Prayer-books ditto
Church services ditto
Among the works lately received are—
Bishop Blomfield's Family Prayers
Mountains of Scripture
Life of Howard
Parochial Psalmody
Elements of Geography, &c., &c.
Also, an assortment of tracts in the Chinese language. Clergymen requiring such for distribution are invited to make application to the secretaries.
WILLIAM M. COWPER,
CHARLES KEMP.
March 31st.

NOTICE. — SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT and CIRCULAR, for this Mail.—The whole of the copies published having been issued, those houses who require more must send an order for same to the undersigned, at the Exchange, by half-past 9 THIS MORNING, in which case they will be supplied with them before 11 o'clock.
F. GARLAND MYLREA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.—Rules and Regulations of the Australian Jockey Club. BELL'S LIFE Office.

APARTMENTS, with private table, REQUIRED for three or four gentlemen. W. W. W., HERALD Office.

A LADY wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT as DAILY GOVERNESS. Address, 15, South Head Road.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in a healthy suburb, wishes to receive two little GIRLS to educate with her own. Address, MATER, Mr. Mader's, George-st.

BLACKSMITH'S APPRENTICE Wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 516, George-street, opposite Police Court Gate.

CLERK WANTED, a clean ready WRITER, with a knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to W., box 50 Post Office.

DRESSMAKING.—APPRENTICES and Improvers Wanted. Miss BASTABLE, 102, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—Applications for the appointment of TEMPORARY CLERK to the Municipal Council of Balmain, addressed in writing to the Chairman, will be received until noon of FRIDAY next, the 20th instant. R. MANSFIELD, chairman, Balmain, 14th April.

SAW SHARPENER, one accustomed to mill saws. Apply W. JOLLY and CO., Wharf, Bathurst-st.

SHEEP COUNTRY WANTED, on the Condamine or its tributaries, or the eastern side of the Maranoa District. REA and CO., Stock and Station Agents, 21, Hunter-street.

STONE-BREAKING.—Wanted, on the Geelong and Ballarat Railway, 1500 Stonebreakers. Employment for twelve months; 5s. per yard. Tents supplied. Apply on the Works; or, at 76, Flinder's-lane, East Melbourne. WILLIAMS and LITTLE, contractors.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Required by the undersigned, a Young MAN, properly qualified. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-street.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED, a competent MAN to take the management of a Mill. A good stone dresser indispensable. Apply to Mr. J. SPRING, Victoria Flour Mills, Haymarket, Sydney.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Wanted, Two or Three MEN, to make pegged boots; good wages and constant work. Apply either by letter, or personally, to D. PALMER, Wollongong.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for the country, a smart active YOUTH, who is well acquainted with the trade. Apply to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, Wynyard-lane.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, a first-class general WORKMAN, to proceed to Windsor. One who can shoe will be preferred. To a sober man liberal wages and twelve months' work will be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOOD, Parramatta. Testimonials will be required.

TO CIRCULAR SAWYERS and others.—A steady, sober, respectable Man, fully capable of undertaking the sharpening and keeping in order the saws of a small establishment, in the northern colony, would hear of a SITUATION by applying to Captain BROOMFIELD, Messrs. Broomfield and Whittaker's, Albion Wharf.

THE ADVERTISER, for many years past in the Government service, is desirous of getting Rents or debts to collect, or occupying himself with any light EMPLOYMENT. Can produce the most unexceptionable testimonials, and give security to any amount if required. Address S. S. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a COACHWHEELER and 2 PAINTERS, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. H. GOLDING, 289, George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Labour in Vain Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as NURSE. 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. BIRD, 273, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a willing, useful GIRL, with character. Mrs. MYLES, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated in Sydney. Apply at 195, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a smart tidy GIRL, 12 or 13 years of age, to go of errands. 89, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at No. 179, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL to NURSE, and make herself useful. 56, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

WHEELWRIGHT wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 516, George-street, opposite Police Court gate.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Australian Library Cellars, Bent-street.

WANTED, a respectable GENERAL SERVANT. No. 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Apply 57, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT; Scotch or English preferred. 406, Kent-st.

WANTED, a MAN COOK; also, a WAITER. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a PORK BUTCHER, to make small goods, at J. GIBBIN'S, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a PARLOUR MAID and WAITRESS. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, an active BOY. Apply to J. FRANKLIN, 196, George-street.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING, at 2s. per dozen Mrs. JOHNSON, 11, Berwick-lane, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SERVANT, as HOUSEMAID, and to assist in nursing. Apply 19 Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as PARLOURMAID. Best reference. Address C. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Purchase or Rent, in the suburbs, a COTTAGE, with 3 or 4 rooms. Address, stating terms, &c., E. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a DAILY GOVERNESS, to conduct the education of two young ladies. Apply by letter to T. A. MURRAY, 169, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a CURRIER, married man preferred. Apply to JAMES PERRY, saddler, 712, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an Englishwoman, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. BLACKSTONE, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, English or Scotch preferred. Apply before 2 o'clock, at 134, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE as GENERAL SERVANT, where another is kept. Apply to E. BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH, and Three HAMMERMEN. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, Flour Company's Wharf.

WANTED, 16 Horse-power Quartz-crushing ENGINE. Captain WHITTLE, Commercial-buildings, opposite the Exchange.

WANTS a SITUATION, by a young MAN, in a grocery or drapery store, town or country. Good references given. Apply Mr. WINTER, York-street.

WANTED, for the country, a good FEMALE COOK, Apply at J. SEALE, Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a WAITER, one who perfectly understands the duties required in an hotel. Apply at the Metropolitan, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT for a small family. 469, Pitt-street South, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a respectable intelligent YOUTH as CASHIER. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., 335, George-street.

WANTED, by a young Scotch WOMAN, a situation as GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family. Good references, address A. B. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as GARDENER, by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Apply I. U., care of Mr. Stone, Toll-gate, Parramatta.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH, by the undersigned; a good general workman; constant employment DAVID HARRISON, Camden.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE for the Paterson, the man as Farm Labourer; his wife as Cook, &c. Apply at 125, Liverpool-street, near Lyons'-terrace.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. ABRAHAMS, 388, Pitt-street, three doors from Liverpool-street.

WANTED, Man and Wife, as GENERAL SERVANTS, for Twofold Bay. Apply on board schooner ELLEN, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, to BUY the WORKS of SCHILLER and GOETHE, new or second-hand. Apply to Mr. J. H. THEE, German Club, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a competent SALESMAN for a Boot and Shoe Shop. Apply to Mr. FLETCHER, George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to work in stores. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, to M. and L. BRODZIACK, Wynyard-lane.

WANTED, a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT; character indispensable. Apply Mrs. LOGAN, 3, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a smart LAD, EMPLOYMENT, either in a boat, or in clearing of land. For character and recommendation apply to Mr. R. HARNETT, 13, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as ASSISTANT-CLERK; one understanding something of the routine of an auctioneer's business will be preferred. Address B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable competent Person as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. FITZGERALD, 19, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as House or House and Parlour Maid. Address A. B., 18, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, in the interior, Lachlan District, to instruct four children in English and Music; a member of the Church of England preferred. For address apply to Messrs. MORT and CO.

WANTED, a Lady as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a ladies' school; a knowledge of French and music essential. Address, stating age and other particulars, to R. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Young PERSON to attend a couple of young children, and make herself otherwise useful. Apply for address, to Mr. SHERLOCK, George-street South.

WANTED, a Married Couple—the Man to teach four boys and one girl an English education, and make himself useful; the Woman as housekeeper and servant. To be Roman Catholics. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the interior, a Female Servant, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN; satisfactory references required. Apply to Mrs. S. COHEN, No. 15, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, one or two CHILDREN, one to seven years of age, to be brought up with the children of the advertiser. Residence cheerful and healthy. References given. Apply for address at 334, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female as good plain COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a middle-aged Person as NURSERY SERVANT, for the country. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at Figtree Cottage, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

WANTED, for a term of years, a commodious WAREHOUSE, in George-street, between Market-street and Hunter-street. The undersigned would treat with any one inclined to build. FAIRHURST and CO., Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a GARDENER, and WIFE, without incumbrance—the wife to do the washing. Apply to A. MITCHELL, George Chisholm and Co.'s, 390, George-street, any morning after 9 o'clock; or at his house, Newtown, before 8 morning.

WANTED, a Married Couple—man as gardener, wife as cook, for a private family in the country; Lad to garden and pull a boat; Butcher's Boy, able to ride and read; two Farm Labourers; a Ploughman; Garden Labourers; a Young Person as nurse and companion to one child. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, £3500, on security of City Property producing a rental of over £1600 per annum. Apply to JOSIAH MULLENS, stock and share broker, Hunter-street.

A GENTLEMAN may have Partial BOARD in a quiet family. For particulars apply 15, South Head Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A vacancy at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 58, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—No. 5, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 287, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street; terms, moderate.

BURWOOD.—To Invalids and others, Mrs. ROCHE'S APARTMENTS are now VACANT, with additional comforts. Furnished Cottage TO LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for GENTLEMEN, at Alma House, 1, Upper William-street South, Craigend, Woolloomooloo. The House is pleasantly situated in a garden, and commands a good aspect. Terms moderate.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET, in the centre of Pitt-street, adjoining Mr. Perks' draper's shop, 50 feet long, with back sky light and gallery, all in perfect repair. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to LET, near the Exchange, 7, Bridge-street.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To LET, a HOUSE in William-street. R. FORBES, 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

COMMODIOUS STORES TO LET.—A Three-storied commodious STORE, centrally situated in Queen's-place, two doors from New Pitt-street, close to the Circular Quay; rent moderate. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart.

DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES to LET.—The commodious Dwelling-house and Stores, in Lower George-street, belonging to John Gilchrist, Esq., will be let, either together or separately, at a moderate rent. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

NORTH GRAFTON.—Clarence River.—To be LET or SOLD, a COTTAGE, with river frontage, originally occupied by Dr. Little, and recently as a general store. CHARLES BATE, 327, George-street.

OFFICES or STORES—two floors to LET. Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

RESIDENCE and PARTIAL BOARD in a private family. 113, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

RENT, 15s. a week.—To LET, in Palmer-street, a HOUSE of four rooms, with kitchen and cellar; water laid on. Apply to Mr. TURTON, corner of Liverpool and Palmer streets.

TO LET, Mercantile PREMISES, centrally situated. Apply to E. BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO LET, a large HOUSE, in Bligh-street, No. 7. Enquire of Mr. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

TO LET, furnished, a seven-roomed HOUSE. Apply Mr. MADER, stationer, George street.

TO LET, commodious Business PREMISES, in Wynyard-square, adjoining Messrs. E. and W. Paul's office. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD, City Mart.

TO TANNERS. — TO LET, the GLENMORE TANNERY, Rushcutter's Bay. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, No. 3, Malborough-terrace, Darlinghurst. Apply to W. S. DELOITTE, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, the COTTAGE in Castlereagh-street North. Seven rooms and stabling. Apply Mr. EDWARD MYERS, on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, No. 383, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel. Apply to W. LONG, Esq., George-street.

TO LET, near the Burwood Railway Station, two good COTTAGES; one with a large shop, oven, and bakehouse, where a profitable business may be established. Apply to J. SEALE, Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, as offices or private residences, the first and second FLOORS of 136, Pitt-street, with kitchen, stabling, &c. Apply on the premises to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings.

TO LET, a large Front ROOM on the first floor, in the best part of George-street, with private entrance; suitable for an office or otherwise. Apply at TARRING'S Toy Bazaar, 350, George-street.

TO ARTISTS. — PHOTOGRAPHY. — TO LET, a GALLERY, in one of the best situations in the city. This is worthy the immediate attention of any first-class artist. ☞ Next Commercial Bank, George-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE No. 11, Brisbane-street, near Lyons'-terrace, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Field. Rent, £65 per annum. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing six rooms, with stabling and garden, pleasantly situated in Prince Road, Darlinghurst. Apply to B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets; or Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Upper William-st.

TO LET, with possession on the 1st May, No. 191, Macquarie-street, adjoining the Australian Library. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, Colonial Sugar Company's Offices, George-street.

TO BE LET, Torbay COTTAGE, Egan-street, Newtown, consisting of four-rooms, furnished, with detached kitchen, yard, well, &c. A nice residence for a gentleman and lady. Apply at the Cottage.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1487830

IMMIGRANTS PER DIRIGO.—The undermentioned persons having arrived per ship DIRIGO, in pursuance of deposits made under the immigration remittance regulations, will be prepared to join their friends—the single females from the depot, Hyde Park, forthwith—and the families and single men from on board the ship after inspection by the Immigration Board—at one o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th April:—

Name.	County.
Arnold, Robert	Lancashire
Barr, Mary	Clackmannan
Janet	Ditto
Alexander	Ditto
John	Ditto
Barrett, John	Longford
Mary	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
William	Ditto
Beaban, Daniel	King's County
Beard, Alfred	Gloucester
Ann	Ditto
Emily	Ditto
Adelaide	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Caroline	Ditto
Bell, Robert	King's County
Bleakley, Mary A.	Cavan
Jane	Ditto
Anne	Ditto
Blood, Richard	Clare
Bridget	Ditto
William	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Kate	Ditto
Bollard, Thomas	Cavan
Bootes, William	Sussex
Booth, John	Lancashire
Boyle, Bridget	Antrim
James	Ditto
Bradbury, Joseph	Cheshire
Brain, Frances	Warwick
Mary, A.	Ditto
Emma	Ditto
Bray, Joseph	King's County
James	Ditto
Brennan, Bridget	Galway
Brien, Timothy	King's County
Brogan, Francis	Meath
Bruggy, Jerry	Clare
Buckley, John	Limerick
Margaret	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Honora	Ditto
Burns, John	Armagh
Butler, Benjamin	Sussex
Elizabeth	Ditto
Sarah A.	Ditto
Byrne, Margaret	Dublin
Caffery, John	Cavan
Calwell, William	Antrim
Campbell, Solomon	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Carey, Michael	Tipperary
Casman, Margaret	Middlesex
Bridget	Ditto
Cavanagh, Margaret	Ditto
Peter	Longford
Churchill, Alfred	Somerset
Isaac	Ditto
Clancy, Caroline	Middlesex
Clarke, Thomas	Somerset
Sarah	Ditto
Clerican, Matthew	Meath
Coker, Sarah	Middlesex
Eliza	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Kate	Ditto
Commons, John	Galway
Connell, Julia	Cork
Conroy, William	King's County
Cooper, Henry	Lancaster
Cormick, Thomas	Tipperary
Cotter, James	Kilkenny
Crampton, John	Mayo
Curley, Thomas	Antrim
Curran, Ellen	Dublin
Maria	Ditto
Daly, Patrick	Clare
Hannah	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
John	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Darke, Henry	Middlesex
Davies, William	Monmouth
Mary	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Deasy, John	Cork
Dempsey, Phelim	King's County
Devine, Ann	Cavan
Devitt, Ann	Clare
Michael	Ditto
Devon, Thomas	Fifeshire
Margaret	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Devons, Robert	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
James	Ditto
Dinan, Catherine	Clare
Dinning, Mary A.	Tyrone
Catherine	Ditto
Dinning, Matthew	Ditto
John	Ditto
Matthew	Ditto
Doherty, Patrick	Killarney
Donaldson, James	Cavan
Donnelly, John	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Donohoe, Julia	Limerick
Margaret	Ditto
John	Clare
Downy, Maria	Galway
Duff, Joseph	Middlesex
Dunn, Mary	Fermanagh
Catherine	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Dwyer, John	Tipperary
Egan, Thomas	King's County
Ellis, Hugh	Clare
Ann	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Fahey, Helen	Tipperary
Thomas	Ditto
Phillip	Ditto
Fitzgerald, Mary	Kerry
Fleton, James	Tyrone
Flynn, John	Kilkenny
Martin	Tipperary
Fogarty, Michael	Ditto
Ford, Catherine	Cork
Johanna	Ditto
Daniel	Ditto
Furley (or Turley) James	Middlesex
Eleanor	Ditto
James	Ditto
Gallagher, Sarah	Cavan
James	Ditto
Gilmore, James	Roscommon
Goonan, Mary	Galway
Graddy, Margaret	Limerick
Patrick	Ditto
Grady, John	Ditto
Graydon, Susan	Fermanagh
Halloran, Mary	Clare
Hamilton, Robert	Antrim
Fanny	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Fanny	Ditto
Hanlon, Eliza	King's County
Hanna, Margaret	Antrim
Hugh	Ditto
Haydon, Martin	Kilkenny
Hayes, Hugh	Limerick
Charles	Ditto
Head, Henry	Guernsey
Heffernan, Joseph	Tipperary
Henderson, Elizabeth	Fife
Hennessy, James	Limerick
Margaret	Ditto
John	Carlow
William	Ditto
James	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Hennessy, John	Carlow
Herbert, Thomas	Gloucester
Hester	Ditto
Hirst, Jane	Fermanagh
William	Ditto
James	Ditto
Hobbs, William	Cornwall
Hogan, William	Tipperary
Holland, Hannah	Cornwall
Howard, Patrick	Clare
Bridget	Ditto
Martin	Ditto
Huggart, William	Monaghan
Hunt, Bridget	Tipperary
Hunter, Alexander	Fifeshire
Huntington, William	Lancaster
Ann	Ditto
Hyland, Matthew	Cavan
Jackson, James	Dumfries
John	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Benjamin	Ditto
Johnson, Thomas	Tyrone
Kallagher, Edward	Cavan
Kelcher, Timothy	Tipperary
Kelly, John	Ditto
Kennedy, Elizabeth	Antrim
Archibald	Ditto
Kennelly, Ellen	Limerick
Kerr, Francis	Glamorgan
Francis	Ditto
Kilkelly, Ellen	Galway
Bridget	Ditto
King, Samuel	Donegal
Sarah	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Isabella	Ditto
Kinneary, Michael	Clare
Larkin, Michael	Ditto
Larney, John	Cavan
Leddon, Mary	Limerick
Levington, Sarah	Surry
Leonard, Christopher	Kilkenny
Lyons, Michael	Clare
Magauran, Thomas	Leitrim
Patrick	Ditto
Magee, Catherine	Down
Ellen	Ditto
Maher, Mary	Tipperary
Malborough, Mary	Galway
Malone, James	Clare
Mandable, James	Tipperary
Mannin, Catherine	Ditto
Margerrison, James	York
Sarah	Ditto
Winifred	Ditto
William	Ditto
Martin, Mary	Limerick
M'Andrew, Maria	Devonshire
John	Ditto
M'Baron, Mary	Fermanagh
M'Connell, Patrick	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Owen	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Anne	Ditto
M'Guinness, Sarah	Dublin
Margaret	Ditto
Charles	Ditto
John	Ditto
M'Gurlick, William	Donegal
M'Inery, Michael	Clare
Bridget	Ditto
John	Ditto
M'Mahon, William H.	Donegal
Hanna	Ditto
James	Ditto
Ann J.	Ditto
Hannah	Ditto
M'Millan, Mary	Lanark
Elizabeth	Ditto
Agnes	Ditto
M'Mullan, Patrick	Antrim
M'Veigh, Ellen	Lancashire
Hugh	Ditto
Mead, Emily	Essex
Meara, Thomas	Tipperary
Merrick, Bridget	Limerick
Moloney, John	Galway
Morgan, Michael	Gloucester
James	Somerset
Moroney, Michael	Tipperary
Morrant, William J.	Surrey
Mulqueeney, Michael	Clare
Margaret	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Munn, William	Middlesex
Hannah	Ditto
Murphy, Rose	Meath
Michael	Clare
O'Hara, Mrry A.	Galway
John	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
O'Keefe, Ellen	Somerset
O'Neill, Ann	Roscommon
Orr, Joseph	Fifeshire
Pearce, Amos	Somerset
Eliza	Ditto
Julia	Ditto
William	Ditto
Pepper, Ellen	Armagh
Eliza	Ditto
Pepper, Andrew	Armagh
Pigott, Gabriel	Norfolk
Power, Jane	Tipperary
Ellen	Ditto
Quinn, James	Kilkenny
Quirk, Thomas	Isle of Man
Esther	Ditto
William	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
James	Tipperary
Raymond, James	Middlesex
Sarah A.	Ditto
Reilly, John J.	Cavan
James	Ditto
Rickard, John	Cornwall
Robertson, George	Fife
Roche, Mary	Carlow
Rorke, James	Longford
Rourke, Denis	Tipperry
Rurke, Bridget	Carlow
Ryan, Mary	Clare
Johanna	Tipperary
Johanna	Ditto
Honora	Limerick
Margaret	Tipperary
Ryan, Thomas	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
John	Ditto
Schofield, Sarah A.	Cheshire
John	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Shannessy, Michael	Tipperary
Eliza	Ditto
Sharp, William	Fermanagh
Shaughnessy, Mary	Tipperary
Shorthall, Michael	Kilkenny
Sinclair, Hugh	Lanark
Spelman, John	King's County
Stewart, John	Cavan
St. George, Ellen	Kilkenny
Sweeney, Michael	Middlesex
Jeannah	Ditto
Mary	Tipperary
James	Ditto
Torpy Margaret	Clare
Tynan, John	Tipperary
Tuohy, Martin	Galway
Usher, James	Tipperary
Wall, Mary	Ditto
Walsh Winifred	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
John	Ditto
Warren, Ann	Clare
Washington, John	Galway
Webster, Jasper	Ditto
Whitton, William	Ditto
Wilford, Thomas	Ditto

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

EDUCATION.—COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, LIVERPOOL.—Vacations—one month only in December, and one week at Easter. The object of this Academy is to impart a sound practical education as the basis of a University course of study, or to render pupils at once eligible for professional or mercantile pursuits.

Only twenty boarders will be received, who are all taught under the immediate direction of the proprietor of the establishment.

Monthly reports, with letters of the pupils' own composition and writing, are regularly forwarded to parents and guardians.

The usual quarter days are 1st of January, April, July, and October; but pupils can enter at any time, and the quarter charged from the day of entrance.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

FIRST CLASS.

Biblical History—Paley's Evidence of a Future State, Horæ Paulinæ, &c., &c., &c. Logic—Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy (Trinity College series). Astronomy—Pure and Physical. Geography—Astronomical, Physical, and Political. History—Ancient and Modern. Grammar and Composition. Mathematics—Geometry, Mensuration, Practical Land Surveying (taught in the field). Book-keeping, by single and double entry. Exchange in Foreign Money, &c., &c.

All the elementary branches of arithmetic are reviewed weekly.

SECOND CLASS.

Spelling, Grammar, Geography, Scripture History, History of England and Australia, Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, and Penmanship.

JUNIOR CLASSES.

Elementary Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Geography, History of Australia, Tables, and Scripture History.

SEPARATE CLASSES ARE FORMED FOR THE CLASSICS.

TERMS:—
First class ... ... 60 guineas per annum.
Second ditto ... ... 50 ditto ditto ditto
Juniors ... ... 40 ditto ditto ditto

WEEKLY BOARDERS (going home every Friday night, and returning every Monday morning):—
First class ... ... 50 guineas per annum.
Second ditto ... ... 40 ditto ditto
Juniors ... ... 30 ditto ditto.

Each boarder has to provide himself with iron bedstead and bedding, two pairs of sheets, one pair of blankets, counterpane, one pair of pillow slips, a dozen towels, knife, fork, and spoon; or, to save carriage, the same will be supplied on payment of five guineas.

There are no extra charges made for books or stationery, for which a fee of one guinea is paid on the entrance of pupils.

☞ A quarter's notice, or a quarter's terms, will in all cases be required previous to the removal of pupils.

High moral training and the physical condition of pupils have Mr. Kennedy's especial care and attention. For his views on practical education he refers with much confidence to a series of articles, published in the EMPIRE, DISPATCH, CHRISTIAN HERALD, and AUSTRALIAN BAND OF HOPE; to which latter periodical he still continues to contribute a variety of sketches, taken on his voyages and travels through the chief cities of Europe, India, Africa and Australia.

The healthy position of Liverpool is unsurpassed by any other town in the colony, and as an evidence of the fact it may here be mentioned that the only charge for medical attendance for the whole establishment, in 1859, was but £2 12s. 6d. The proprietor is in possession of the highest testimonials from parents whose sons have been educated under him, as well as most flattering letters of recommendation from—

The Hon. Charles Cowper, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, late Attorney General.
The Hon. J. B. Dalley, late Solicitor-General.
The Rev. P. Hallinan, D.D.
The Rev. T. C. Ewing
And many others.

Dancing, by Mr. W. Clark, Sydney.

J. KENNEDY, proprietor.

MRS. BARLOW'S Pupils meet on 16th instant. See View-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, DENHAM COURT.—Miss LESTER begs to inform her friends that the second quarter commences on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

SURRY HILLS ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. and Miss FARMER will receive a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils to instruct in the usual branches of an English education with accomplishments. The School will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 18th. Terms may be had on application No. 13, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills.

AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE.—Lady Principal, Mrs. REID. Professors—Mrs. Ponsonby Smith, Miss Reid, Messrs. Carandini, Cruz, Dutruc, Montague, Paling, assisted by accomplished resident governesses. The second term of the present session commences THURSDAY, the 14th instant. Brougham Lodge.

SELECT SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, 49, Hunter-street. Mrs. SACLIER will resume the Studies of her School on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—Miss LESTER begs to inform her friends that the second quarter commenced on the 16th instant. Young ladies at the establishment can have the benefit of horse exercise. Denham Court.

HOME COMFORT and SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT COMBINED.—Madame MATHESON respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has vacancies for three resident pupils at that healthfully situated residence, Apsley Cottage, Camperdown.

Terms payable quarterly in advance.

English, in all its branches, together with French and music, £10 10s.

Drawing, £1 1s.

Italian, £1 11s. 6d.

HENRY WILLIAM DUDLEY, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for their kind support during the last four years at the Refreshment Room, Sydney Railway Station, begs to inform them that he has taken the NEW INN, Sussex-street, opposite Jacques' Wharf, where he will be always ready to provide for the wants of his friends and give them a hearty welcome. The bar will be supplied with the very best ales, wines, brandies, &c., and he gives a cordial invitation to those who wish to obtain a really good article.

The very best accommodation for boarders and travellers.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. ESKELL's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle; Eskell's Elixir, for purifying the breath, cleansing the mouth, removing unpleasant odours, &c.; charge 2s. 6d. per bottle. Galvanic Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Loss of teeth supplied from one to a complete set. Advice and extracting gratis from 8 till 10 o'clock. At 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

DR. TOWNSEND'S Original and Genuine SARSAPARILLA. Sole agents, SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Stores, Circular Quay.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—A most erroneous idea prevails in this country in relation to hemorrhoids, or piles. They are suffered to drain the system of its life-blood, because, forsooth, it is deemed dangerous to meddle with them. Now, we undertake to say that every form of the disease can be expeditiously cured (not merely suppressed) by the simultaneous use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former expel the acrid irritating matter which produces the hemorrhage, while the Ointment, acting as a balsamic styptic, closes the mouths of the relaxed blood-vessels near the terminus of the intestinal canal, and thus a safe, complete, and permanent cure is achieved.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

FINCH'S LIQUID GLUE, for joining wood, glass, or earthenware.—This useful and valuable preparation will be found to supersede all other cements for its strength and the convenience with which it may be used. Price 1s. per bottle. Sold by C. C. FINCH (late J. and E. Row), 84, King-street, Sydney.

DANDRIFF LOTION.—The great prevalence of dandriff in the hair has called forth a variety of lotions, more or less successful in removing this very unpleasant and distressing disease of the scalp. This wash is prepared from a recipe extensively used, and prescribed by that eminent physician Dr. Locock, and is the most efficient as well as safest preparation for that purpose. It also imparts a delightful coolness to the head. In bottles, 2s. 6d. each. CHARLES C. FINCH (late J. and E. Row), 84, King-street, Sydney.

BENZINE COLLAS, a new FLUID, for the removal of Wax and Grease Stains from Silk, Satins, Woollen Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as well as for the Cleaning of Kid Gloves without leaving the slightest odour. CHARLES C. FINCH (late J. and E. Row), chemist, Medical Hall, 84, King-street, Sydney.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, sold by C. C. FINCH, 84, King-street.

THE New Patent NIGHT LIGHT, unsurpassed for effect and economy, each box contains a supply for nine months. Price, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box. Sold by C. C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

THE Most Valuable MEDICINE ever introduced to public notice, and the surest remedy for headache, heartburn, sickness, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of sight, spasms, flatulency, pains and fulness at the pit of the stomach or the region of the liver, indigestion, loss of appetite, langour or depression of the mind when accompanied by a torpid or inactive state of the bowels, is FINCH'S Vegetable Antibilious Pills, which contain no preparation of mercury, but consist exclusively of the purest vegetable extracts. They occasion no uneasiness in their operation, and may be taken at all times without fear of taking cold; as a family medicine they are unsurpassed, as numerous testimonials can certify.

CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-st., Sydney.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS (formerly carrying on business at 252, George-street, as G. R. Elliott and Co.) have REMOVED to their New Stores, 181, Pitt-street, where they are prepared to supply every requirement connected with the drug trade. They are now landing

Finest Turkey opium
Sulphuric acid, in leaden cases, jars, and carboys
Acetic acid, in hogsheads and cases
Gum arabic, and bicarbonate soda
Bluestone and American ash
Linseed oil, in drums, boiled and raw
Colza oil, in drums, from C. Price and Co.
Betts' patent tinfoil
Keating's insect powder and bonbons
Borwick's baking powder
De Jongh', Langton's, and Horner's cod liver oil
Finest China turmeric, fruit essences, &c., &c.

181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, late E. Youngman and Co.

WHEAT SOWING.—SMUT IN WHEAT.—By Royal Letters Patent.—Farmers, Agriculturists, and others can secure perfect freedom from smut, the ravages of the slug, grub, wire, and scissor worms upon the seed prevented, and bluestone superseded by dressing the seed wheat with DAY'S FARMER'S FRIEND and WHEAT PROTECTOR. In packets, with full directions, procurable through chemists and storekeepers. None genuine unless bearing fac-similes of proprietor's signature. Sole patentee, CHARLES DAY, agricultural chemist, 27, Lonsdale-street West, Melbourne.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents: H. E. Hood, Parramatta-street; Haslam, Paddington; Senior and Abbot, Lower George-st.; Mr. Poulton, South Head Road; Mr. Parker, Balmain; Mr. Rowling, Mr. Conroy, and Mr. M'Pherson, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscomb, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. L. S. Holman, Campbelltown; Fowler, Campbelltown; E. and W. Fieldhouse, Campbelltown and Picton; Mr. Butterworth, Bathurst; Simpson Brothers, Camden; Burrett, Camden.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents: H. E. Hood, Parramatta-street; Haslam, Paddington; Senior and Abbot, Lower George-st.; Mr. Poulton, South Head Road; Mr. Parker, Balmain; Mr. Rowling, Mr. Conroy, and Mr. M'Pherson, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. L. S. Holman, Campbelltown; Fowler, Campbelltown; E. and W. Fieldhouse, Campbelltown and Picton; Mr. Butterworth, Bathurst; Simpson Brothers, Camden; Burrett, Camden.

RATS, RATS, RATS.—Three first-class FERRETS for SALE, warranted to kill any number of rats. W. JENNINGS, cutler, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned:—
FLOUR.—Adelaide, best brands
Colonial, ditto.
BOWDEN and PEDEN, 540, George-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken those central premises formerly occupied by Mr. Clarkson, situated in William-street, Woolloomooloo, which he proposes OPENING on the 1st May next with a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Chemicals. FREDERICK BOZON.

ZIEMAN and LEHMAN beg most respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Sydney and its environs, that having taken the extensive BAKERY of Mr. Pritchard, Camperdown, they are in a position to supply the public with Pure and Unadulterated Bread at the lowest possible price, and hope by civility and proper attention to their business, to merit a share of public patronage. Sydney, 11th April.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of SYDNEY and Environs. Also from the Upper Hunter, Western Road, Parramatta and the River, King George's Sound, &c. Just published, a Series of Views about Wollongong. At W. HETZER'S Photographic Gallery, 287, George-street. Stereoscopic likenesses taken.

ON SALE, ex Oliver Cromwell, Oateaux Wattel, and Queen of England, and late arrivals—
Port and sherry, in quarter-casks and case
Champagne, Moet and Chandon's, and Compte de Villeforte's
Sparkling and still hock
Cordials, milk punch, Stoughton bitters
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Brandy, in cases, various brands
W. I. rum, 10 to 30 o.p.
Stewart's whisky and old tom
Bandon's Irish whisky, in quarter-casks, 24 o.p.
Geneva, in quarter-casks and octaves
Byass' ale and porter (prime parcels)
Gundry's celebrated E. I. pale ale
Worthington and Robinson's ditto
Corks—wine, ginger beer, and soda water
Feast's, pickles, sauces, curry powder, &c.
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits, vinegars and castor oils
Colman's mustards, starch, blue and black lead
Lea and Perkin's Worcester sauces, pints and halves
Vermicelli and macaroni, carbonate soda, in 1 cwt. casks
Plaid vestas and saloon matches, grocers' paper
Hops—1859, Mid Kent, Black Horse
Compton's bacon and Sinclair's hams
Ling in cases, salmon in half-barrels and tins
Carolina rice in barrels, Robinson's patent barley
Cape raisins, French plums in glass, preserved ginger
Soda crystals in 2 cwt. casks, whiting, soda ash
Cobra oil and linseed oil, in drums
White and red lead, in drums and casks
Window glass, 12 x 9 to 36 x 24
Manila rope, assorted, ½ inch to 9 inch
American nails, tubs, and buckets
Sydney soap in 1 cwt. boxes (best makers)
Tobacco (in bond), 300 boxes 10s.
Havanna cigars (duty paid).

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street, next to London Chartered Bank.

LEA and PERKINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct,—through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

CONGOU TEA, ex Progressive Age.—A few half-chests of best numbers still on hand. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

MANILA ROPE, ex S. H. Talbot, from ½ in. to 2½ in., from 3 in. to 9 in. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-st.

BUTTER.—100 kegs prime New Zealand, just landed, ex Prince Alfred. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-st.

MAURITIUS and Pampanga Sugars, for SALE, by the undersigned. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the Cargo of Hazall FLOUR, ex Borneo. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets—

Day and Martin's blacking	Quart vinegar
Robinson's groats	Assorted sauces
Robinson's oatmeal	Colman's starch and blue
Split peas	St. Ube's salt
Batty's ½ pint salad oil	Liverpool salt
Ditto pint and quart pickles	Liverpool soap
Ditto jams and jellies	Hoop iron
Ditto quart vinegar	Double double demy
Ditto 1 and ½ lbs. mustard	Grey sheeting
Ditto castor oil	Dray covers
Belmont candles	Sail canvas
Solazzi juice	Tarpaulin canvas
Soda crystals	Grey sheeting
Currants, in barrels	Twine
Moir's 1 lb. salmon	Sheet lead
½ and ¼ sardines	Lead pipe
Hubbuck's patent white zinc paint	White lead, common and best
Raw and boiled oils	Bath bricks.
Castor oil	

D. COOPER and CO.

FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS.—
Brandy, dark, in wood
Ditto, pale, in cases
Geneva, key brand
Whisky, finest Campbelltown, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Old tom various brands, in wood and bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, various qualities
Port, ditto ditto, ditto
Sparkling hock, moselle, and burgundy
Oatmeal, finest Scotch, fresh landed
Pickles, various brands, ditto
Bottled fruits, ditto, ditto
Jams and jellies, ditto, ditto
Ling fish, fresh landed, in 1-cwt. tin-lined cases
Herrings, in half-barrels and firkins
Ditto, in cases
Cheese, North Wilts and Chedder, fresh landed
Hams, Redgate's and Sinclair's, ditto
Bacon, Redgate's and Cooy's, ditto
Sago, in 1-cwt. cases
Arrowroot, in tins
Macaroni
Vermicelli.

MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—
Brandy, Martell's, &c.
Ditto, Renault's, Coullon's, &c, in case
Old tom, Booth's white, in quarters
Ditto ditto, Williams and Swaine's, Boord and Co.'s
White spirit, 60 o.p.
Raisins, fresh muscatels, layers, in boxes
Gin, key brand
Port wine, Graham's, in case
Ditto ditto, Perre's, hogsheads
Sherry, Cousen's, Gonzales, and Tozar's
Jordan almonds, isinglass
Clothing, Hyam and Co.'s, every description
Blankets, scarlet and white
Blue and red serge shirts
Old tom and whisky, in case
Brewers' spiles and frets
Milk punch, seltzer water
Invoices of Martell's brandy, in quarters
Cadbury, Brothers' chocolate and cocoa
Pastilles, jujubes, and mixed confectionary
Gum arabic, mixed spice
Jamaica and African ginger
Jamaica rum, champagne

BENSUSAN and HAES, Macquarie-place.

LEA'S SUPERIOR PERAMBULATORS, with hoods, 3 guineas each. 70, York-street, opposite the Chapel.

INVALID'S CARRIAGE for SALE, just imported from London, by E. LEA and SON, 70, York-street.

AQUARIUMS, Marine and Freshwater. LEA and SON, importers, opposite the Chapel, York-street.

BASS'S No. 3 BURTON ALE, of the NEW BREWING.—The undersigned have received their first importation of the above in the ship Switzerland, and will continue to receive monthly shipments throughout the season direct from Messrs. Bass and Co., Burton on Trent. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

FOR SALE, 8, 10, and 20 Ton BOATS. Apply at Marsden's Wharf.

AMONTELLADO SHERRY, very superior. Whiskey, Kinahin's Dublin LL, ex Ellwood Walter Ditto, highland malt, various brands, and 9 gallon kegs, &c. SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 4, Bligh-street, near Hunter-street.

ASSORTED packages EARTHENWARE.—A first-class lot of the above, containing only saleable goods, and free of breakage, FOR SALE, at the very lowest prices. J. GOULD, 424, George-street, near King-street. N.B.—Goods well-packed for all parts.

ON SALE, at the Commercial Wharf, excellent New Zealand Potatoes, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON.

ASPHALTE, Asphalte, Asphalte on SALE, by E. L. HATTON, 267, George-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GROCERY BUSINESS, situated on South Head Road. For particulars apply to G. S. LEATHES and CO., Market street.

POTATOES (best Brown's River.)—A few tons, ex Tasmania, for Private SALE, by W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, in lots to suit purchasers.

THE COTTAGE RANGE, a superior Cooking Stove, made to order. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-st.

JUST OPENED, superior Papier Machie Goods, in desks, workboxes, inkstands, &c. TARRING'S bazaar, 350, George-street.

LAUNCESTON FLOUR, on SALE by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

MINMI COLLIERY.—The undersigned agent for the above, is prepared to take orders for delivery in Sydney, Newcastle, the surrounding colonies, and foreign ports with despatch. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

MURRUMBIDGEE.—FOR SALE, 820 acres LAND, situated on Waroo Creek, at present leased to Mr. Williams.

TO LET, the ESTATE known as CAVAN, also on the Murrumbidgee, lately leased by Charles A. Massey, Esq.

DONALDSON, GRAHAM, and CO., Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS ELECTION.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

WE are favoured by a gentleman with the following return of the polling for Liverpool Plains, so far as it had been made known before he left:—

	Kemp.	Dangar.
Tamworth	59	52
Quirindi	11	1
Wallabadah	4	1
Doughboy Hollow	4	0
	78	54

Although this showed, so far, a majority of 24 in Mr. Kemp's favour, our informant thought it indicated the success of Mr. Dangar, as he was expected to have the majority in some of the other polling-places.

PIC-NIC AND PIGEON MATCH.

ON Saturday last a day's amusement, of an entirely novel character, was furnished to the elite of the sportsmen of Sydney. The steamer Black Swan was chartered for the occasion, and at eleven o'clock, when that vessel left the Circular Quay, there were on board about a hundred gentlemen, amongst whom were to be found most of the crack shots of New South Wales. The weather was deliciously fine. A warm sun shone out through a clear sky overhead, but the heat was toned down by a steady bracing breeze from the southward, thus rendering the passage across to Vaucluse, the spot selected for the sports of the day, as pleasant and refreshing as could be well imagined. Landing from the steamer and mounting from the beach to the cleared land that lies in front of Vaucluse House, it was found that the stewards had everything prepared, and that no delay had to be encountered, the bounds being all marked out, the selection of the spot to shoot from being all that was required. Birds also, thanks to the admirable catering of the stewards, were plentiful, and thus, within half-an-hour after landing, the first shot was fired.

FIRST MATCH.

Sweepstakes of 10s. each; 3 birds, 25 yards rise.

Mr. J. B. Darvall	0	1	0
T. May, senior	1	1	1
Ryan (Penrith)	0	1	1
Terry	0	0	1
R. Jamison	1	1	1
Duppa	1	0	1
Blaxland	1	1	0
M. Josephson	0	1	0
M'Evelly	0	1	1
Dawson	1	0	0
Murray	0	0	1
Simpson	0	1	0
Warburton	0	0	0
Whitfield	1	1	0

The match was not shot off, the stakes being divided between Mr. May and Mr. Jamison.

SECOND MATCH.

Between sides chosen alternately from amongst the gentlemen present, by the winners in the preceding match; £5 per gun; 5 birds each, 25 yards rise.

Mr. R. Jamison	0	1	1	1	—3
Duppa	1	1	1	0	—3
Darvall	1	1	1	1	—4
Josephson	1	1	1	0	—3
M'Evelley	1	1	1	0	—3
Total					16
Mr. May, senior	0	1	1	0	—2
Blaxland	0	0	0	1	—1
Ryan	0	1	1	0	—2
Dawson	0	0	1		—1
Simpson	1	0	0		—1
					7

Mr. Jamison's side thus winning easily, with a large balance to spare. The shooting of the winners, as will be seen by the score, was of a first-rate character, only two birds having been missed out of eighteen.

At the conclusion of this match, the company adjourned to a commodious tent, erected on the crest of the hill, above the match ground. Beneath this was spread out a repast that would have been appétissant under any circumstances, but which offered irresistible attractions to appetites sharpened by the trip across the harbour, and the subsequent exercise in the field. The consequences are easily anticipated. In a comparatively brief space, the poultry, tongues, hams, and other provender fell before the vigorous attack, the rapid popping of the champagne or soda-water corks forming no inappropriate accompaniment to the musical rattle of the knives and forks. The assault upon the viands was such as those in New Zealand ought to be—short, sharp, and decisive—your true sportsmen never remaining long at table whilst business is to be done. Previous to leaving the board, however, Mr. Darvall called for a bumper to the healths of Mr. F. Hill and Mr. M'Evely, the two gentlemen who had undertaken the whole burden of the work that had resulted in the glorious day they were then enjoying. Everything was going off so comfortably and so much was owing to these gentlemen that he was sure they would all join heartily in the toast. And so they did, for the toast was drunk amidst cheers that made the old bush ring again, and that must have astonished the quiet residents of Watson's Bay. Mr. F. Hill made but a brief speech in reply, thanking them for the warm manner in which they had toasted himself and his fellow steward. It had been owing to the way in which most of the sporting meetings had been got up and carried out; that he and Mr. M'Evelly had been determined to use their best exertions in order to show that the sportsmen of Sydney could meet together, if they only chose to do so, to enjoy a day's sport in comfort and with pleasure. He was delighted to find by their cheers that his view had been correct, and that the exertions of Mr. M'Evelly and himself had been successful. This pithy address, of course, elicited another round of applause, and then the company at once adjourned to the field.

THIRD MATCH.

Between sides chosen by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Darvall; £1 per gun; 3 birds; 25 yards rise

Mr. Ryan	1	1	1—3
Duppa	0	1	0—1
Blaxland	1	0	0—1
Josephson	0	1	1—2
Forbes	1	0	0—1
G. Hill, jun.	1	0	1—2
M'Evely	0	1	0—1
Grey	1	1	1—3
Simpson	1	0	1—2
Dawson	0	1	1—2
Richards	0	1	—1
O'Connor	0	0	—0
Turner	0	0	—0
			19
Darvall	1	0	0—1
Jamison	1	1	0—2
Furlong	0	0	1—1
Whitfield	1	1	0—2
May, sen.	0	1	1—2
Kennedy	0	0	0—0
Dr. Muller	1	1	0—2
Mr. W. M. Arnold	1	0	0—1
Terry	0	0	1—1
Major Chauvel	0	0	0—0
Mr. Murray	0	1	—1
Warburton	0	1	—1
Smith	0	1	—1
Total			15

FOURTH MATCH.

£25 a-side, at five birds each, twenty-five yards rise.

Mr. Duppa	1	1	0	0	—2
Ryan	1	1	1	1	—4

FIFTH MATCH.

£25 a-side, five birds, twenty-five yards rise.

Mr. Duppa	0	1	0	0
Ryan	0	0	0	

On firing at the fourth bird, Mr. Ryan's gun missed, the cap not exploding. He claimed another shot, but some difference of opinion occurring it was agreed to commence the match afresh. Before this was done, however, sides had been chosen for the following:—

SIXTH MATCH.

Five shillings a gun. 3 birds, 25 yards rise.

Mr. Salmon	1	0	1—2
Peebles	0	0	0—0
May, Junior	1	1	1—3
Richards	1	0	0—1
			6
Mr. Graham	0	0	1—1
Gilchrist	0	1	0—1
Murray	1	1	1—3
Palmer	0	0	0—0
			5

Mr. Salmon's side thus winning by one bird.

SEVENTH MATCH.

£25 a side. 5 birds, 25 yards rise.

Mr. Duppa	1	1	1
Ryan	0	0	0

This concluded the sports of the day, but there being a few pigeons left there were several double shots, two birds being placed in the trap at once. Mr. G. Hill, junr., killed his two birds very cleverly; Mr. Duppa also made a pretty double shot, dropping both birds, though they took different directions. Mr. Ryan also killed one bird, and hit the other, though it got away. By this time darkness was coming on apace, and a general order was issued for immediate embarkation; and now that the excitement of the sport was over, none were at all loath to avail themselves of the seats on board the steamer. The return trip was made as pleasantly as that of the morning had been, the distance being made to appear still shorter by talking over the haps and mishaps of the day. There was, however, but one feeling amongst the excursionists, which was that this, the first sporting pic-nic should not be the last; but that the plan having been found to succeed so well, and to give such general satisfaction, steps should be taken to secure the periodical recurrence of these sporting reunions.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

THE number of deaths recorded at the Central Office, during the month of March, was 125, viz., 67 males and 58 females.

It will be seen by the accompanying comparative table of births and deaths registered during the first quarter of the years 1857 to 1860, that a slight decrease is perceptible both in the number of births and deaths registered in the past, when compared with the first quarter of the year 1859.

The larger number of deaths are attributable to diseases of the symotic or epidemic class.

The number of births registered during February was 203, viz., 104 males and 99 females,—being 78 in excess of the deaths.

Births Registered during Quarter ended 31st March.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
January	191	159	182	184
February	151	156	288	205
March	183	209	255	203
T	526	524	615	588

Deaths Registered during Quarter ended 31st March.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
January	143	167	143	130
February	105	125	121	138
March	95	161	130	125
Total	343	453	394	393

The number of deaths registered during the corresponding month of previous years was as follows:—

	Under 5 Years.	Total Deaths.	Per centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths
1857	45	95	47·36
1858	86	161	53·41
1859	58	130	44·61
1860	65	125	52·00

Table showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 31st March, 1860, distinguishing those under five years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Grand Total.
Gipps	8	4	2	2	...	...	16
Bourke (the Infirmary is situated in this ward)	3	...	12	5	...	...	20
Brisbane	3	6	1	2	...	...	12
Macquarie	3	1	1	4	...	...	9
Cook	5	3	3	2	...	...	13
Fitzroy	8	7	3	6	...	...	24
Phillip (the Benevolent Asylum is situated in this ward)	1	4	5	7	...	...	17
Denison	6	3	3	2	...	...	14
Totals	37	28	30	31	...	...	125

Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney, from 1st to 31st March, 1860.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	Total under five years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and upwards.	?	Total at all ages.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Endemic, epidemic, and contagious	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPORADIC DISEASES. Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the uterus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Age	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unspecified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total from all causes	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
Sydney, 6th April 1860.

A CAPSIZE.—On Saturday morning, about 12 o'clock, a horse attached to a hansom was standing in Bridge-street with its owner by its side, when it suddenly levanted, and shaking the bridle off its head, went at a smart pace down the street. Turning into Pitt-street, it ran foul of another cab standing there, damaged the driver's box, and shook all the wheel spokes out of their position. It then ran across the street to Duguid and Co.'s counting-house, got upon the pavement, and by a dexterous twist managed to capsize the hansom completely over. The horse fell with violence upon the pavement, but suffered no material injury. The only damage done to the cab was a bruise or two, and the breaking of one of the lamps.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last an accident, which was nearly proving fatal, occurred in William-street, through the bolting of a horse, the property of Mr. Giles, of Denison House. The horse, it appears, was a young restive one, and being worked on trial. On the afternoon of Saturday a light porter, accompanied by a lad named Thomas M'Laren (who went to hold the horse while parcels were being delivered), started with the horse and cart, having some parcels to deliver in the vicinity of Darling Point. Nothing particular occurred till after the last parcel had been delivered, and the horse was being driven homewards. When on the top of William-street the horse took fright and ran down the hill at a frightful pace. A pony belonging to Mr. M'Donald, of Potts' Point, ridden by a young lad who, we understand, was a son of Mr. M'Donald, was proceeding up the hill, when the horse and cart came in contact with the pony, the blow being so severe as to kill it on the spot. Happily the rider escaped without sustaining serious injury. The runaway horse then swung round the corner of Dowling-street—brought the cart violently against the wall, and smashed it (the cart) to pieces. The driver and the lad M'Laren were thrown to the ground—the former was only severely shaken, but the latter was taken up senseless and conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where Dr. Milford was speedily in attendance. The unfortunate boy was found to be badly cut about his head, and so much shaken that it it is believed his recovery will occupy several weeks. Strange to say, the horse, the cause of so much damage, escaped unscathed.—A man, named Turner, was riding a horse down O'Connell-street, on Saturday afternoon, when the horse's bit broke, and the animal started. The rider sprung off, and, in doing so, was struck by one of the horse's heels. It was believed that the man was seriously hurt, but, being taken into a cottage close by and examined, it was found that the only injury he had sustained was a superficial bruise on his head.—A man was carried into the Infirmary, yesterday, having broken his leg, at Lane Cove, on Saturday. It appears that he was sliding down a rock, and, in doing so, he dislodged another rock, which fell on his leg and fractured it.

WE are requested to direct attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale of Richmond River cedar on Messrs. Broomfield and Whitaker's wharf, at half-past two o'clock.—ADV.

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ARRIVAL
OF THE
BENARES.

THE P. and O. S. Benares anchored at 12·30 a.m., this day, has placed us in possession of our London Correspondent's letter, and our files of English and Indian papers.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Saturday, January 21, 1860.

The commercial treaty between France and England, announced in the Emperor's letter to M. Fould, has been and still is the one great subject of conversation and newspaper controversy in both countries. The general effect produced is most satisfactory. Everyone admits that it necessarily must draw closer the alliance between the two Governments, while it is the preliminary step towards the adoption in France of Free Trade, *vice* Protection. There can, I think, be little doubt of its likewise resulting in the extension of Free Trade principles in this country. When France and England both hold up freedom of commerce, it seems impossible that other countries can long resist the adoption of the same policy.

France will sweep away all her present "prohibitions," and substitute protective duties of 30 per cent. on a mass of articles coming under that designation, "prohibitions." The duty on coal, coke, and iron will be reduced; cotton and wool to be free of duty.

England will reduce the duty on French wines and brandies, silks, and *articles of Paris*.

Lord Cowley has returned to Paris with the draft of the commercial treaty, and for which Mr. Cobden has laboured zealously.

The Pope has refused to accept the counsel given by the Emperor Napoleon, regarding the cession of Romagna, and has formally and officially protested against the recent pamphlet.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian minister, has formed his cabinet of men devoted to the cause of Italian independence.

There appears to be, to my thinking, a storm brewing in Naples. If the King does not take care assuredly he will have a revolution, but circumstances are not yet sufficiently developed to say more at this moment. But if there be what I anticipate, Venetia will assuredly follow, and the question of Italian independence will become general—universal on every foot of Italian soil.

The Spanish troops have occupied the forts on the banks of Tetuan, which place it is intended to attack. The Moors fight with the most desperate courage and fortitude, disputing every foot, nay, inch, of ground, but they assuredly are each time beaten.

Austria has officially enacted that for the future the testimony of Jews shall, in all judicial proceedings, be regarded as of the same value as that of Christians. This is as it should be; but the Austrian Government is still far from tolerant.

Application is said to have been made to the King of Naples by English capitalists for permission to extinguish Vesuvius, by cutting a canal from the sea to convey the water into the crater, and thereby extinguish the fire, at a cost, it is declared, of £80,000, and restore land to cultivation of ten times that amount.

From China, we learn that the Celestials are making great preparations for warlike operations. The City of Pekin is being strengthened.

Parliament meets on Tuesday next, the 24th instant.

The bank has raised the rate of discount to 3 per cent., and as this advance will not suffice to arrest the drain on bullion, they must put it on again, and if they wish it to be effectual at all, must make it 4 per cent, at once. The pressure is considerable, and the general state of the money market denotes a pressure.

A committee of enquiry has been appointed in the matter of the Great Ship Company.

The disturbances in the church of St. George-in-the-East are becoming worse than ever. The Protestants will not tolerate any Puseyite doctrines or observances—the more especially since two of the curates in the famous St. Barnabas and St. Paul, of Knightsbridge, controversy have gone over to the Church of Rome.

Mr. Rarey has lectured to cab and omnibus drivers on his method for the management of the horse, and was listened to with attention and approbation.

A cotton mill at Blackburn, containing 26,000 spindles, has been destroyed by fire, and thus, for a time, putting some hundreds of persons out of employ.

The masters and officers of American ships appear, from a number of cases recently brought to light, to be committing great cruelty upon the coloured portion of their crews, resulting in the deaths of many.

London, Saturday, January 28.

Parliament reassembled on Tuesday, after being opened by the Queen in person. In her speech, which is of more than usual interest, her Majesty commences by observing that her relations with foreign powers are on a friendly footing; that with regard to the Italian question the Congress has been postponed, and no day fixed for it meeting, and that she will in or out of Congress endeavour to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns—but "hopes" that the affairs of the Italian Peninsula will be peacefully and satisfactorily settled! That she is in communication with the Emperor of the French for the purpose of extending commercial relations, and thereby draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them; that France and England are preparing a joint expedition to China; that the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China to the moderate demand made upon him will obviate the necessity of employing force; trusts that the question of boundary opened up by the San Juan affair may be amicably settled conformably to the just rights of the two countries; alludes to the restoration of tranquility in India; and then proceeds to domestic affairs:—states that the public revenue is satisfactory; that the estimates have been prepared with the view of placing the naval and military services and defences of the country on an "efficient footing." That she accepts the services of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, which manifestation of public spirit adds a new element to our system of national defences—that a new Reform Bill will be introduced, to place the representation of the people in Parliament on a broader and firmer basis, and which bill, by a notice of motion made by Lord John Russell, is to be brought forward on the 20th February, and as the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be made almost immediately, the two great and important bones of contention between the rival political bodies will try their relative strength at the outset, and either result in the overthrow of the Cabinet and an appeal once more to the country, or to a majority which will secure them firmly in their seats for years.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and England was signed on Monday last in Paris, and will be laid before Parliament on next Monday week, the 6th February, on which day the Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring forward his financial statement, regarding the contents of which very great secrecy is observed—and nothing has been allowed to transpire as to the commercial reforms Mr. Gladstone contemplates, but those who do know something of its general character aver that it will be one of the most splendid and comprehensive Budgets ever brought forward—that it will be something really astonishing, that will take every one by surprise. The only fact that I can give about it is that chicory will be for the future taxed—that a great many small duties will be repealed; and this is more that any one else knows, but my source of information is first-rate. I am also able to state that there has been a voluminous correspondence between the Governments of France and England, part of which I have the opportunity of seeing, and from which I gather that Mr. Gladstone is likely, and purposes, to make great alterations in the British Tariff, and simplify the collection of duties, and lessen the expense of collecting.

The Financial Statement of M. Magne to the Emperor states that since 1852 the foreign commerce of France has increased 80 per cent. Projects will be submitted to the Council of State for clearing and draining uncultivated land marshes belonging to parishes to the extent of 2,790,000 hectores, by advances for the execution of the same of 10,000,000 francs by payment of one-half of the ground so cleared. There is also to be a large sum expended in improving the navigation of rivers, building bridges, and forming new lines of railway.

Subscriptions in money are being sent, it is said, to the Pope by the Sovereigns of Roman Catholic States, and meetings for the expression of sympathy are still being held in Ireland and in England.

The recent attempt of the Austrian Government to resist the manifestations of popular freedom in Hungary, by ordering the substitution of the German for the native language in the universities, is meeting with considerable opposition in Hungary, and has aroused still more the feeling of nationality among the people. A meeting of about 40,000 Protestants took place at Debreazin, which was opened with prayer, and the assembly protested against the patent of 1st September, which orders the change. It had been the intention of the Austrian Government to disperse the assemblage by troops, but nearly at the last moment it thought better, and acted more wisely by refraining from doing so. An Austrian official merely declared that such a protest was illegal, the patent having the force of law, and that, therefore, he would dissolve the meeting. The reply was prompt, short, and decisive. A general response was given,—"We will remain, in spite of you." On order being restored, the chairman replied, that since they had not accepted the patent, it had no legal force whatever with them, and, therefore, that the meeting was legal, and would not disperse. To which the official of the Government rejoined, that he would draw up a report of the refusal of the meeting to disperse, and should cause to be instituted a prosecution of its leaders. The meeting afterwards adopted unanimously a protest against the patent, and quietly dispersed.

A question of very considerable importance has been started, namely, that of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, which seems likely to soon produce an agitation. It was months since affirmed, it may be remembered, during the war between Austria and France, that the Emperor Napoleon had a design to place his cousin on a subordinate throne, and that an engagement for the territorial aggrandisement of France had been entered into. This was contradicted at the time; but there is now the strongest reason to believe that there was some substantial truth in this report—that in consideration of France handing over to Sardinia the Lombardo Provinces, she was to have Savoy.

A Treaty of Commerce between Sardinia and Prussia is in course of negotiation.

There has been a ministerial crisis at Naples in consequence of the King desiring to render armed assistance to the Pope.

The New Turkey Bank is to come into operation in June, and the paper currency of Turkey is to be withdrawn by the end of March, by a tax of 10 per cent. on the rents of all houses in Constantinople.

Captain Harrison, of the Great Eastern, was drowned last Saturday, at Southampton, by the upsetting of his boat (the ship's gig). There were several boats promptly in attendance, but it is supposed he must have received a blow under water; for he was quite dead when taken on shore. The coxswain and a youth of the name of Lay were likewise drowned. The loss of Captain Harrison, who has become so identified with the big ship, is felt like something national.

The seventy-second anniversary of the settlement of the Australian colonies was celebrated as usual by a dinner at the Albion Tavern, on Thursday evening last, Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, of New Zealand, in the chair; who, in one of his speeches, declared that the warmest and truest loyalty to the Crown of England existed in the colonies. I enclose a report of the same.

Saturday, February 4th.

There has been considerable agitation in France, Sardinia, Savoy, and Switzerland generally, upon the subject of the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. The course of affairs has been this—emissaries have been stirring up certain sections of the people of Savoy and Nice to proclaim a desire for annexation to France. This movement has been duly chronicled by the French Press, and loudly, warmly, and generally applauded, without one word of restriction from the French Government. Meetings accordingly have been held in favour of such a course. But the patriotic portion of the people have met these manifestions by counter meetings and counter propositions for annexation to Sardinia, which latter suggestion has made the French Press furious; while a third party has become alarmed for the independence of Switzerland, and have made an appeal to England for preservation.

Such a matter as the annexation of the province of Savoy to France is one necessarily that would be likely to be taken notice of in Parliament, and accordingly numerous applications have been made for information as to whether the fact be true that France purposes securing that province. The Government, after much fencing of the question, at last notifies through Lord John Russell, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, that he could not produce the papers relating to the projected annexation of Savoy to France, but that Lord Cowley had had two interviews with Count Walewski on the subject, at the last one of which, in July last, the French minister declared expressly that the Emperor *no longer* entertained the idea of such annexation.

Here we have the fact that His Majesty did once entertain such a notion, and, therefore, may permit such a thing, provided it could be declared to be as in accordance with the expressed wish of the people of Savoy, and thence it is to be argued the *permitted* publicity by the Paris press of any popular demonstration favourable to the annexation.

This announcement, however, from our Government has quieted the public feeling on the subject, and the importance of the local movement is much diminished.

The *Univers*, the organ of the Jesuits in France, has been suppressed for giving publicity, at the request of the Papal Nuncio, of an encyclical letter from the Pope addressed to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Catholic Church, which states, in language positively amounting nearly to a defiance of the Emperor and his Government, the reasons why he regrets the advice of his Majesty to surrender the Romagna, at the same time condemning the Imperial dynasty. The *Univers* is in future to be published at Brussels.

The *Constitutionnel* regrets that the Romish Court is as much under the influence of Austria as before the war. That the Pope having refused to follow the advice of Napoleon III., the duty of France is fulfilled. Nevertheless, though France would still defend the Pope against anarchy in Rome, yet, should the political authority of the Holy Father be everywhere else doomed to experience another crisis, the responsibility would not rest upon the generous nation which has done everything to ward it off. The meaning of this evidently is that the Emperor will *not* defend the political authority of the Pope.

The French Government has decided upon a very considerable reduction of the army. The extent, I believe, is 40,000.

I forgot to mention above that there have been many, nay numerous, deputations from Savoy, men of high standing, in Paris, to urge upon the French Government the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Mr. Cobden, it appears, took great trouble to enlighten his Majesty Napoleon on the subject of the advantages of Free Trade, and to show the effect of the Commercial Treaty, of which he had been the chief promoter and framer. He is said to have shown his Majesty thirteen tons of English manufactured goods, comprising patterns of every kind of English produce, their price and quality being duly contrasted with French.

The Spaniards have gained another great battle over the Moors. They were attacked by the latter by the son of the Emperor in person, but were repulsed, and the Spanish troops then made an attack on the Moors, throwing them into confusion and panic, and dispersing the whole with extreme haste, at a loss of 2000. The victory was complete and the spoil large. An assault upon the town of Tetuan is about to be made.

There is some probability of the Prince of Wales espousing the Princess Alexandrina, the daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, who is in her eighteenth year.

The Prince of Orange will espouse the Princess Alice of England. His Royal Highness is on a visit to her Majesty.

Garibaldi was married, 24th January, to the daughter of the Marchese Raimondo.

Count Cavour has addressed a circular letter to the ambassadors of Sardinia at foreign Courts, on the subject of Central Italy, showing that there cannot be a return to the former rule in Central Italy.

It is arranged that the popular wish of the people of Central Italy shall be again expressed by a re-election of the members of the Governments, and the declared declaration of their views.

There have been disturbances at Rome in favour of Central Italy independence; while in Venetia, there is considerable agitation, and attempts have been made to hoist the tri-coloured flag at several places. Austrian soldiers have been assaulted and wounded, and numerous arrests have been made by the Austrian authorities

The King of Naples seeks to render armed assistance to the Pope, and a Ministerial crisis has resulted at Naples.

A deputation of Hungarian noblemen, sent by the Protestants of Hungary, to endeavour to obtain a restoration of the rights of the Evangelical Church, &c., and the repeal of the obnoxious patent of September last, whereby the language used in the Universities is changed from the native tongue, and the repeal of the patent which proscribes the Reformed Religion, have been sent away from Vienna after being refused an audience and treated with great contumity.

The news received here from India is, that a force of 12,000 Europeans and 8000 sepoys was to be sent to China. Nana Saib is now said to have died from fever.

There was a most frightful riot last Sunday at St. George's-in-the-East, which compels the Government to interfere to prevent its repetition. The whole affair is the fruits of Romish practices, and if they were dispensed with the disturbances would end.

The Committee on Packet and Telegraph Contracts has been re-appointed.

The Government has announced that it has no intention of altering the National system of education in Ireland.

A select committee has been appointed to inquire into the burdens and instructions affecting merchant shipping, and into the state of British shipping.

Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield, are to be made bonded warehousing places.

The Queen having accepted the services of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, her Majesty has appointed Wednesday, the 7th March, for holding a Court at St. James's Palace for the special and exclusive reception of the officers of the corps.

The Bank rate of discount was on Tuesday raised to 4 per cent., being an advance of 1 per cent., and the pressure of gold has been considerably diminished, and a further rise will not be necessary. The demand for discount, however, is active, but after the engagements of to-day, the "fourth," have been settled it will no doubt subside.

A marriage law defence society has been formed to oppose marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Captain Harrison, of the Great Eastern, was buried at Liverpool yesterday, and a subscription has been opened for the benefit of the widow and children.

One-half, as it is called, of the new Westminster Bridge is ready to be opened for public traffic to be confined to carriages; it is thirty-three feet wide, but the bridge when completed will be eighty-five feet wide. A tramway is laid down in the centre for the heavy traffic. It will be lighted at night by two lime light burners, which is so powerful that they will be amply sufficient to light and illuminate the whole of the carriage-way. The whole bridge is expected to be completed in twelve months from this.

Two more new steam batteries are to be constructed of 3668 tons each; cost, exclusive of equipment and engine, £157,724 and £161,332 respectively. When complete they will cost together two-thirds of a million of money. Those already in course of completion are of 6000 tons each, costing £264,000 for the hull alone, and when fitted for sea above half a million each.

A memorial to the memory of Sir John Franklin is to be erected at Spilsbury, his native town.

Mr. Spurgeon has been preaching in Dublin—present, the Lord Lieutenant, the Dean of Ardagh, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's.

London, Saturday, February 11.

In consequence of repeated representations made to the Government and the Post Office authorities in the matter of the additional one penny postage on newspapers to the Australian Colonies, lately levied, it has been decided that it shall cease, and accordingly, instead of twopence having to be paid on each newspaper posted on this side, the charge will in future be only one penny. The additional penny, however, will have to be defrayed by the Governments of the Australian Colonies, and is levied for the purpose of defraying the cost of trans through Egypt.

Sir John Pakington has presented numerously signed petitions from Tasmania, praying that Parliament will advise the Queen to withhold the Royal assent from Acts passed by the Legislature of that colony, "to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council," and further "to provide for the abolition, on certain terms, of State-aid to religion."

Colonel Sykes asked if any and what proceedings had taken place, when Mr. C. Fortescue replied in effect that it was not a case in which the Queen should be asked to interpose a veto on a resolution passed by the local Legislative Council as if there was anything unfair in it. The constituents of Mr. Justice Horne had the power of remedying it by means which their Constitution gave them.

A lot of six pure-bred short-horned bulls have been shipped within a few days from Liverpool, for Mr. Clarke Irving, of Sydney, New South Wales.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. J. Wheeler, of the Australian trade, when it was resolved that the estate should be liquidated under inspection. The liabilities were given at £31,591, and the assets at £16,377.

The English and Australian Copper Company will declare a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share from profits on the year ending June 30, 1859, of £40,950.

A meeting of the Australian Royal Mail Company, when it was announced that a further distribution from assets, on account of return of capital, would be made of 5s. 6d. per share.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The greatest event of the week is the Financial Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, to one of the most crowded Houses on record. Every one felt and knew the present Budget would be something unusual and extraordinary It proved to be more—it was marvellous! Mr. Gladstone surpassed himself in eloquence, delivery, and argument. He spoke for four hours in a strain of such splendid rhetoric as the hearers have not listened to for a long while. He made everything clear, and yet concise, convincing most, and meeting the applause of all, supporters and antagonists.

In substance his Budget amounts to this. That although the revenue shows satisfactory proof of commercial prosperity, yet in consequence of the Russian war, the Chinese expedition, and the new treaty with France, there is a deficiency of £9,400,000, to which must be added £1,119,000, the estimated loss to the revenue from the treaty with France, and £910,000, loss from the abolition of certain Customs' duties and reductions which he proposes, which together make up a total of no less than £11,429,000.

In all previous occasons, so great a deficiency would be proposed to be met by a loan, or a funding of Exchequer bills. But on this occasion Mr. Gladstone dispenses with both. He proposes to continue the war duty on tea and sugar for fifteen months longer, to levy a registration fee of 1d. on each package imported or exported; a stamp of 1d. to 3d. on warrants and brokers' tickets, &c.; a duty of 6s. per cwt. on chicory; a license on eating houses; to take up the malt duties; to make the income tax 10d. in the £ on incomes exceeding £150, and 7d. in the £ under that amount.

On the other hand, he abolishes the duty on butter, cheese, tallow, oranges, lemons, nuts, and eggs; reduces the duty on timber, currants, raisins, figs, and hops, and reduces the game certificates. By this he diminishes the expenses of the Custom House by £50,000 a year alone, and afterwards by £150,000, reduces the taxed articles down to forty-seven, of which only fifteen are of first consequence.

In other words, he extends Free-trade; substitutes small duties of a penny, which are not felt, and leads the way for ultimately direct taxation, in lieu of direct taxes and duties, and no doubt as the theory is practically proved to be good, the final result will be to abolish import and export duties altogether, and have but one tax—that of income and property. Of course it will take some years to achieve this—but it is not only possible, but probable, from the directions already taken that way.

The commercial treaty with France is most comprehensive, and it is at once an advance (not towards, but) in Free-trade.

I enclose Mr. Gladstone's speech, the resolution founded upon the same, and the Commercial Treaty.

There are so many changes contemplated that, of course, the various classes of traders and others affected will bring forward objections to this and that, while there will be opposition to the budget in Parliament, and many modifications will be made in committee. But taking it as it stands, it is a masterpiece of financial statesmanship and policy.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. My mind sadly misgives me upon this subject. I am apprehensive of very great, and perhaps, serious difficulties and results, and suspicious of France, or rather the Emperor, in the matter. There can be no question of its complicating the difficulties, already very great, of the Italian question, and rendering its solution more and more difficult.

This is the current subject of talk and of serious disquietude. In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normanby, on Tuesday last, moved an address to the Queen, praying her to direct her Government to use their best endeavours to avert the annexation of Savoy. In reply to which the Earl Granville said that "her Majesty's Government would view with alarm any such contingency as the annexation of Savoy to France, inasmuch as it would seriously disquiet Europe and disturb the balance of power." He was, however, assured that France had no actual, or present, but only a conditional intention of making such a demand. while Count Cavour on the part of Sardinia, had expressly declared that his Government would not sell, bargain, or cede Savoy upon any terms.

It is, therefore, plain from this that his Majesty Louis Napoleon has had still some notion of aggrandisement resulting from the Italian irruption.

Earl Grey rejoined that, if there was any truth in the report that a secret treaty had been concluded between France and Sardinia, before the late war, for an extension of territory for Sardinia, and in return for the ceding of Savoy to France, he could conceive nothing more immoral or iniquitous than such a compact.

The Duke of Newcastle said that her Majesty's Government would leave nothing undone to promote the object all had in view, namely, to prevent such annexation.

Lord Derby said that it could be accomplished only by unscrupulous violence on the part of France, and by base connivance on the part of Savoy.

Here is the great fear. If French emissaries should succeed in effecting a sufficiently gigantic movement in Savoy for annexation to France, the Emperor would be able to say that he did not desire it, but that he could not reject so pressing a prayer; and as Sardinia has obtained Lombardy—and may have Central Italy—she might not be able to resist such pretence for the ceding of the cradle of her birth.

The real history of this affair no doubt is—that when Napoleon went to war with Austria for "an idea"—that idea was nothing else than to secure to one of his family a new throne—that of Central Italy—and which he, no doubt, hoped the more readily to gain by handing over Lombardy to Piedmont, and stopping the war when Venetia could be saved to Austria. The popular demonstration, however, of the people of Central Italy, frustrated his intentions; and when they take advantage of that portion of the Villafranca Treaty which ensures to them independence for the future from the sway of the Archdukes, and pronounced so unequivocably their desire to be annexed to Sardinia, he may then have turned his views towards Savoy, and his taking of which may be the "constitutional" intention referred to above—no doubt that of Central Italy being merged into Sardinia.

I am the more confirmed in this from some slight, but which I conceive to be important allusions made to the subject by a friend in a certain Governmental department, who, though he may not divulge State secrets, may, nevertheless, be allowed to possess and to shadow forth an opinion on a subject which is the common talk in every grade of life. Positively children inclusive have caught the infection, and have in some instances, to my own knowledge, shown a good deal of diplomatic, as well as common sense and wisdom in their ideas.

Lord Normandy withdrew his motion.

There have been counter demonstrations against the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. The most impressive have been at the Italian Theatre at Nice, where the national anthem was sung three times, and received with shouts of "the King for ever," "Italy for ever," "Nice for ever."

The French Press teem with notices on the subject. The *Constitutionnel* says—

The *Patrie* is furious, because it says that the Sardinian authorities are encouraging the movement against the separation of Savoy—(thereby admitting that the desire is not unanimous)—by putting down the *almost* unanimous wish of the inhabitants, who are asking for annexation to France, and then proceeds to say—

We may here see the way the cat jumps very clearly, and if the truth could but be arrived at, there no doubt is—nay it may be pretty safely avowed that there *must* be something or other, not yet public, or probably guessed at. Confound diplomatic reserve and caution, say I, when it hides what I want to know; but the truth must be admitted that I am personally obliged to adopt the same secresy myself. Matters of very considerable importance being either entrusted to me for my guidance, &c., or come to my knowledge in a way which I cannot disclose or take advantage of in this country at least. As the proprietor and conductor of an influential journal, *you* will well know that matters are revealed of State policy and secrets, of which no notice can be taken, but which, in some measure, imparts power and importance to the journal with which one may be connected.

At such a moment as this when every one fears that Europe may once more be drifting towards war, it is most satisfactory to learn from her Majesty's Government that there is no desire on the part of either France or Austria to renew the war, and that Sardinia will do nothing to cause a renewal of hostilities.

Her Majesty's Government have made formal propositions to France and Austria, with a view to a solution of the Italian question on the following basis. France accepted this basis, except the fourth point, on which she first desired to communicate with France and receive her opinion. Austria, on her part, has informed her Majesty's Government that she cannot recognise the present state of Italy (she thus clings to the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca, which provided for the return of the Grand Dukes); that she has no intention whatever to interfere except in defence of her own possessions (Venetia); that she will never accede to the third point, which provides for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. Here is firmness, or stubbornness, with a vengeance, but it is nothing more than what we might and could expect, and nothing else than what Austria is justified by the Villafranca Treaty in supporting. But it shows how difficult will be the settlement of this "vexed" question.

Then again, his Holiness the Pope is no less obstinate, for he won't give up Romagna, while at Rome itself a popular demonstration has taken place in favour of the independence of Central Italy, but the general in command of the French army (Guyon) has taken precautions to prevent any violent outbreak.

Venetia is in a very excited state, and the Austrian authorities have announced that from the 15th instant the whole Venetian territory, the province of Mantua, the districts of Trent, will be governed by martial law.

The Austrians are constructing four new forts around Pischeira, and sixty-four rifled cannon, of large calibre, have arrived at Mantua, and have been placed in the Quadrilateral; while everywhere great military preparations are being made, and arrests are numerous and frequent.

The Spaniards have taken Tetuan, after a battle fought on the 4th instant, in which they had ten officers and fifty-eight men killed, and fifty-three officers and 711 men wounded. 800 large tents, forming the five encampments of the Moors, and fifty pieces of artillery, camels, and all other equipage of the Moorish army were captured. Tetuan had been entered with acclamation. Madrid has been splendidly illuminated in honour of the event. Marshall O'Donnell has been raised to the rank of Duke of Tetuan, and made a Grandee of Spain, and the ground where the victory was obtained granted to him.

Baron Vay and Baron Pronay, members of the deputation from the Protestants of Hungary, have been received by the Emperor, who stated that in a legal way their legitimate wishes will soon be granted to them. The following are the terms the deputation spoke to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Richberg: "This is clear indeed. There is no mistaking it, while it is but the bare truth."

The King of Naples has not yet given up the notion of ordering his army to march across the frontier to the support of the Pope, and a ministerial crisis continues; while a revolutionary movement has broken out at Acerra, near to the capitol, and a state of siege is proclaimed there.

The Donald M'Kay, from Melbourne, has arrived.

The Chinese are strongly fortifying Pekin, in anticipation of another war with England; and at the Peiho the entrance is being strengthened by fortifications, and the concentration of 100,000 Tartar troops.

The British trade with Japan has been stopped by the excessive demands of Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and from insults offered to the natives.

A deputation from the trading community of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Gloucester, Bristol, Hull, and Belfast has waited upon Lord Palmerston to present a memorial in favour of the proposed exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war.

A new Board of Management has been appointed in the case of the Great Ship Company; authorised to borrow £50,000 to complete the vessel, and dispatch her to sea, with power of increase to £100,000.

Another fearful riot has been enacted at St. Geofge's-in-the-East. Howling and yelling, and cries of "No Popery," "No Puseyism," with ribald songs, &c. Proceedings are to be taken against the ringleaders, under the Act of Queen Mary, which has not been repealed, and the clauses of which are very stringent, and the punishment most severe.

Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, has authorized the clergy and laity to make a collection of money for the Pope. He has himself given £100.

The metropolitan underground railway has been commenced, and will be completed in two years. It is twenty-five feet below the surface, and will connect all the railways on the north side with the City, &c.

London, Saturday, February 18.

There have been numerous meetings of merchants and traders upon the subject of the Budget, including the colonial produce or Mincing-lane men, the tea trade, the linen trade, the hop trade, the licensed victuallers, &c., &c.; nor have the meetings been confined to London alone. But if there are many objectors, there are many approvers. The only interest which heartily supports the entire budget is the Manchester interest, which will be largely benefited. There have been no end of deputations, petitions, and other representations, either to Mr. Gladstone or to other members of the Government; and, in fact, every class of men who are in any way touched by his proposition for the remodelling of the Customs tariff, have loudly protested against their individual interests. There must be many modifications in committee even if the budget passes, of which there are strong doubts. At a meeting of the Conservative party on Tuesday last, held at the residence of the Earl of Derby, it was resolved to oppose the budget. Now there is a chance of the Roman Catholic members of the House joining issue with them, on account of their hatred to the Emperor of the French for desiring to deprive the Pope of his temporal power. Should they vote together the budget will assuredly not pass, and then of course either Lord Palmerston's cabinet goes out, or, as I think they purpose doing, appeal to the country.

The Government have cleverly kept their Reform Bill to the last, so that, if defeated in toto on the budget and they resign, they may not show their cards to the Opposition.

Mr. Du Cane last night gave notice that he will, on the House going into Committee of Supply, move an amendment to the effect that it is "not expedient to add to the deficiency in the revenue by diminishing the ordinary revenue," and that the House is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by largely increasing the income-tax. His motion is in consequence of the decision of the Conservatives, and at once puts the budget of Mr. Gladstone on its trial.

If the budget be carried, the abolition of the duty on paper comes into operation on the 1st July.

In the preamble of the Commercial Treaty, the object is stated to be "to draw closer the ties of friendship which unite the two people, and to improve and extend the relations of commerce between the respective countries." I enclose copy of the treaty.

The Savoy question is now explained—the secret has come out. His Majesty the Emperor of the French does desire and looks for the annexation of Savoy. In reply to an enquiry upon the subject last night in the Lords, the Earl of Granville said, "We have received information from the Government of France that in case of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia, they were of opinion that they ought to have some increase of territory out of Savoy; but that statement was accompanied by a declaration that there was no intention of annexing Savoy without the consent of the people, or without consulting the Great Powers of Europe."

On Thursday, Lord John Russell, in answer to questions on the same important subject, said that the Sardinian Government had assured him that they had *no engagement* or *intention* to cede Savoy to France; but "that France had informed Sardinia that, if the kingdom of Piedmont should be increased to any very considerable extent by the annexation of Central Italy, France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of at least some part of Savoy."

This appears all fair enough, the acquisition of Savoy to France being contingent on the acquisition of Central Italy to Piedmont; but there cannot be a doubt about the Emperor desiring and hoping and lending his aid *subrosa* to accomplish such a result. This is natual, though there has been no secret treaty or understanding between him and the King of Sardinia on the subject, he is acquitted of the grave charge which previously reflected upon him.

But though it might appear but fair and reasonable, that if Central Italy be annexed to Piedmont, France should have the frontier line the possession of Savoy would give her;

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still there is danger when apprehended from the source in time to become. The next slip in the Alps might be to the Rhine.

Russia opposes the proposition of England for a settlement of the Italian question, while Prussia accepts them; but with this very important reservation, which negatives the whole, namely, that she will not approve of any combinations which may be in opposition to the principle of legitimacy upon which the Prussian monarchy is formed.

The negociations between France and England, &c., for a settlement of the question are still going on, but what with one conflicting interest and another, difficulties here and difficulties everywhere, there seems no probability of reconciling all to one uniform action. Except, in my opinion, forming Central Italy into an independent State, freed from Austrian, French, or Sardinian rule, either in the shape of a Free State, like those of Germany, or into a Republic. Into a kingdom it cannot be raised, except by favouring one of the three Powers referred to.

The state of the case is in a few words just this — Austria wants that the Archdukes should return to their states. This Sardinia won't allow, nor will England if it be accompanied by force.

Sardinia wants Central Italy, but this Austria won't allow.

France wants Savoy, but this Sardinia won't consent to.

Central Italy wants to be ceded to Sardinia, but this Austria won't consent to.

So that there are just four different interests to reconcile, which are all clashing the one with the other, and together make up as pretty a political difficulty as any one could desire.

The official reply of Austria to the propositions of England have been deferred, Count Riehberg having informed Lord John Russell and M. Thouvenel, by telegraph, that they require very careful consideration.

Nor does this imply that Austria is about to give way. *Nous verrons.*

Considerable objection is raised by all classes of politicians against the article in the Anglo-French treaty, which binds this country not to prohibit the expert of coal for a period of 10 years, as in case of a war with France this country might be seriously compromised if we were obliged to supply France with an article which might be considered contraband of war.

Lord Elgin, it is announced, will undertake a second Embassy to China, in the hope of obtaining the ratification of the treaty, and secure a cessation of hostilities. So much objection has been raised against reprisals on China, that the Government are desirous of avoiding a renewal of hostilities.

It appears from the Navy Estimates that our steam navy comprises 244 ships at present, being the exact number of the available navy of France, while Russia has 187 ships afloat. During the ensuing financial year there will be launched 10 line-of-battle ships, 12 frigates, 4 iron-cased ships, 4 corvettes, 15 sloops, and 23 gun-vessels, making, with the steam-fleet now in commission 312 vessels, exclusive of sailing ships, of which there were 116 in commission on the 1st December last; 85,500 men and boys have been voted, of which 18,000 are marines.

A motion for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant has been lost, on a division, by 186 to 128.

The marriage of the Princess Alice Maude Mary, born in 1843, with the Prince of Orange, born in 1840, will probably take place on the 24th May.

The meeting of the French Chambers has been postponed from the 23rd instant to the 1st March, as by that time the debate in Parliament on the Budget and Treaty will have, it is supposed, been concluded, and the fate of both decided upon.

The French Government has suppressed another paper, the *Bretagne*, and has given notice that the publication or republication of false news, even if done without evil intentions, will be punished.

The Moors have asked Marshal O'Donnell on what terms peace will be re-established, who has referred to Spain for instructions. These have been sent from Madrid, but the nature of which is not known. There is a rumour—but which I do not think likely to be true under present circumstances—that no peace will be concluded until the Spanish troops have taken Tangiers. O'Donnell has, in an address to the army, declared that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy asks mercy of Spain, until reprisals have been taken for insults of the enemy, and an indemnity obtained for the sacrifices of Spain.

Austria is about to grant reforms by a Constitution to each province. Austria is taking extraordinary measures to reinforce the Quadrilateral. She is also allowing enlistments of soldiers for the armies of Rome, and the King of Naples, and replies to the representations made to her by Sardinia that they are in return for Sardinia violating the principles of non-intervention.

The Sardinian charge d' affaires at Florence has been recalled, and the establishment of the legation broken up, which would imply that the annexation of Central Italy is certain.

The King of Naples has liberated political prisoners arrested on suspicion—those only who are evidently guilty, being reserved for trial.

Agitation in Sicily continues; political arrests increase; a proclamation has been circulated, calling upon the people to rise in insurrection to the cry of "Italy, and Victor Emmanuel for ever."

After a protracted fight, Mr. Pennington has been chosen Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, by a majority of one over the required number of votes.

Rioting in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East has been stopped by allowing the police to enter the Church.

Messrs. Smyth, Searle, and Co., in the India trade, have failed; liabilities about £25,000.

The Board of Trade returns for the year have been issued. Our exports in 1859 amounted to £130,440,427; in 1858, to £116,608,756; and in 1857, to £122,066,107.

The imports in the first eleven months of the year were, in 1859, £122,832,675; in 1858, £115,147,266; and in 1857, £135,051,414.

The money market is easier. Good bills are done at 3¾ to 4 per cent. The bank returns are favourable. Consols, 94½, ⅞. New South Wales debentures, 99 to 100; South Australia, 109 to 111; Victoria, 110½ to 111½; Bank of Australasia, 78 to 80; Australian Agricultural, 32 to 33; South Australian Land, 34 to 36.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

House of Commons, January 27.

Lord A. Churchill asked the Secretary to the Treasury what was the annual subsidy granted to the Egyptian Government for the transit of the monthly mail to and from Australia; and what was the anticipated increase to the Post Office revenue consequent upon the additional penny charged upon all newspapers sent by way of Southampton and Suez to the Australian colonies; and also, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to relax the impost of an additional penny upon newspapers?

Mr. Laing said the amount granted to the Egyptian Government was £12,000 a year for the transit of the mails, but that included the charge for the Indian as well as the Australian mails. It was impossible therefore to distinguish the exact amount paid for the Australian mail alone. It was difficult to give a precise estimate of the revenue that would be derived from the additional penny on newspapers, but on a rough estimate he calculated that it might come to something like £5000 a year. With reference to the latter portion of the question he had to state that the additional penny on newspapers was imposed by the late Government, and that it was not the intention of the present Government to make any alteration in it. On the contrary, as this country paid £70,000 a year for the conveyance of the Australian mails, and as newspapers were taken by the same vessels 12,000 miles across the ocean, he did not think that the charge of an additional penny at all extravagant.

February 10.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Feb. 10, made his financial statement. After some preliminary remarks upon the circumstances which attracted public attention, especially to the statement of the present year, as an important epoch in our finances, he proceeded to show the results of the finance of the last year, observing that circumstances had occurred during the latter portion which would materially affect these results—namely, the expedition to China, and the arrangements incident to our commercial treaty with France. He should first, he said, state the account apart from those disturbing causes, and how, when these causes came into action, the account was likely to stand. The total amount of the revenue for the year had been estimated at £69,460,000 and would give £70,578,000. The total charge of the year, estimated at £69,270,000, was only £68,953,000, which would have left a surplus income at the end of the year of £1,625,000. But we had now to provide for the disturbing causes to which he had referred—namely, for the army £900,000, for the navy £270,000 and for the treaty with France about £640,000; making a total of £1,810,000, which would place a small sum on the wrong side of the account. But unexpected relief had come. An allied and friendly kingdom had paid a debt. Spain had remitted a sum of £500,000 of which half would come to the credit of the revenue before the 31st of March. There would therefore be a balance of revenue of £1,875,900 against a charge of £1,810,000, leaving to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a narrow surplus. He now approached the more difficult part of the subject —the charge and expenditure for 1860-61. The estimated charges were as follows:—

Funded and unfunded debt	£26,200,000
Charges on the consolidated fund	2,000,000
Army and militia (including the China expedition	15,800,000
Navy and packet service	13,900,000
Miscellaneous civil service	7,500,000
Revenue departments	4,700,000
	£70,100,000

The estimated income of the coming year, as the law stood, would be as follows:—

Customs	£22,700,000
Excise	19,170,000
Stamps	8,000,000
Taxes	3,250,000
Income-tax	2,400,000
Post-Office	3,400,000
Crown Lands	280,000
Miscellaneous	1,500,000
Total	£60,700,000

The total charge being £70,100,000, there would be an apparent deficit of £9,400,000, and he did not mean to make provision for the payment of Exchequer Bonds in November next. Here, he observed, he might close by a short and simple process for supplying this deficiency, which might be filled up in two modes. The continuance of the duties on tea and sugar at the present rate would yield £2,400,000, and the income-tax, at 9d. in the pound, £7,672,000, or supposing the war duties on tea and sugar were abandoned, to fill up the deficit of £9,400,000 an income-tax of 1s. in the pound would be required. Then, it might be asked, what became of his calculations and predictions of 1853? But in that year he had reckoned that we should gain by the new taxes, and particularly the succession duty, £2,549,000, which, with other expected accessions of revenue, entitled him to count upon a sum of £5,959,000, as nearly as possible the amount of the income tax at fivepence in the pound. These estimates had had suffered considerable damage by what had since occurred, but this was not the sole and real cause. The succession duty had failed to produce what he had expected by £1,000,000. Besides this, the stoppage of the application of a surplus of revenue to the reduction of the debt caused an increase of charge, and additional debt had been contracted on account of the Russian war, these items, amounting to £2,7220,000, though the revenue had permanently increased. The actual charge in 1853 was £58,283,000, which would have left a surplus of revenue in 1860-61 of £2,317,000 had the expenditure remained as it was. In 1853, the whole amount voted for supplies was £24,279,000; in 1860-61, it would be £39,200,000; an increase of £14,921,000, while the income-tax returns under Schedules A, B, and D, showed the increase in the wealth of the country beyond the ratio of expenditure. He then called upon the committee to consider the best means of filling up the deficit of £9,400,000, and the principles and policy which ought to be adopted. He trusted, he said, that the expenditure might be reduced by degrees, for this was a process which was necessary gradual, or the evil would be aggravated. At this epoch it was the view of the Government that it was the duty of Parliament to make some step forward in the career of public improvement, and he could not place this duty on narrow ground. The House most take it for granted that we were likely to remain on a high level of public expenditure; bu this was no reason for stopping in the process of commercial reforms. He pointed out the essential connection between taxes on trade and industry, and the power to pay taxes, and showed the effect of a remission of taxation in the increase in the amount of taxes; that the Customs and Excise grew faster under the remission of taxes than when nothing at all was remitted. Then, upon what principle ought remission of taxes to be based? He thought the bulk of the burden should fall upon the rich, but that other classes ought to bear their proper share. It was a mistake to suppose that the best way to give to the labouring classes the *maximum* of benefit was to reduce the duties on such articles as tea and sugar; the most effectual relief was by remissions that operated upon the trades which gave them employment. He should therefore ask the House to renew the duties on those articles as stood for another year. Mr. Gladstone then addressed himself to the Commercial Treaty with France, the stipulations of which, the principles upon which it was based, and its results as they affected the trade and commerce of England. He expounded at great length. He repelled with much energy the charge of subserviency to France, asserting that, with an insignificant exception, we had given by the treaty nothing to France. He knew, he said, that a treaty with that country must bear a political character;—every commercial treaty with France bore such a character. The reduction of duties under the treaty would afford a total relief to the consumer in this country of £1,737,000, and a loss to the revenue of £1,190,000. It had been objected to the treaty, he said, that the duties we repealed were revenue duties, laid upon luxuries, which did not affect the poor man; but he showed that not one of the duties served that character. He contended that what we had done by the treaty was good for ourselves, if France had done nothing at all. Although wine was a rich man's luxury, so was tea in 1760, and both tea and sugar might now be made luxuries of the rich if duties enough were imposed upon them. The wine duties were duties of protection, differential, not revenue duties. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to develope a supplementary measure of Customs' reform, which would effect a relief to the consumer to the amount of £1,040,000, and a loss to the revenue of £910,000, and he proposed to meet this loss by certain impositions on trade. This second portion of Customs' reforms consisted in the abolition and reduction of duties on various articles, a list of which he read, and the changes were to be met by an extension of a very small penny taxation, in the shape of registration dues upon goods imported and exported; a moderate charge on certain operations performed in warehouses—bottling, vatting, mixing, &c., which had grown up as an excrescence upon the warehousing system; and this would afford the means of solving a very difficult question—that of inland bonding. He proposed to levy a duty of 6s. per cwt. upon chicory or other vegetable matter mixed with coffee, which would entail an Excise charge upon home-made chicory. These charges would bring £510,000. Other minor charges upon dock-warrants, licenses to eating-houses, to sell wine and beer, an alteration of the duty on game certificates, the removal of the exemption from stamp duty on certain checks, and other small items, would yield £386,000, making, together with £510,000, a revenue of £896,000. There would be a saving in the Customs' establishment of £50,000, and in the inland department of £36,000, making an aggregate amount of £982,000, which would more than replace the revenue withdrawn by the reforms. Still about £1,000,000 of remission was due to the trade of the country; and as the Government did not think a return to the minimum duties upon tea and sugar was the direction which relief ought to take, he proposed to abolish the excise duty upon paper, one reason for which was that this duty had been condemned by the House of Commons with the full concurrence of the Executive of the day. The repeal of this duty would simplify the labours of the revenue officers, and it would be accompanied by the abolition of the impressed stamp on newspapers, and the introduction of an intermediate three-halfpenny postage-stamp. He proposed to alter the system of hop credits, and to reduce the duty on hops and malt. Mr. Gladstone then brought into one view the results of these changes, supplementary and under the treaty, which left a total loss of £2,108,000, with a total relief to the consumer of £3,931,000. The total charge for 1860-61 being £70,100,000, and the revenue £60,692,000, there was still a deficiency of £9,408,000. To meet this he proposed to continue the income-tax at a higher rate by 1d. than if there was no remission—namely, 10d. in the pound on incomes above £150, and 7d. on incomes below that sum; the tax to continue, with the tea and sugar duties for one year. This would supply £8,472,000, making, with the malt and hop credits, £9,872,000, increasing the aggregate revenue to £70,564,000, leaving an estimated apparent surplus revenue of £43,000. Mr. Gladstone concluded an eloquent peroration by placing a resolution in the hands of the chairman, and proposing that the consideration of the subject should be resumed on the 16th February.

Mr. Disraeli thought this proposition unreasonable, and suggested that day fortnight.

A discussion ensued, which terminated in an arrangement by which the 20th was substituted for the 16th of February.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*From the Home News, February* 18.)

The *Moniteur* of February 17, publishes a circular, dated 12th February, addressed by M. Thouvenel to the Duke of Gramont, French Ambassador at Rome. This circular examines the recent facts which have caused the present state of affairs in the Legations, and states the reasons of the evil, and to whom belongs the responsibility of it.

M. Thouvenel recalls the events in the Romagna before and during the late war, and endeavours to show that from the day the Austrians evacuated the Romagna the accomplished facts were unavoidable. At the beginning of hostilities the neutrality of the Holy See was proclaimed. The Austrians could, therefore, in complete security, continue to watch for the maintenance of public order in the Legations as we did in Rome. It is not for us to judge the reasons which determined Austria to discontinue her mission while France remained faithful to hers. The Austrians having left, the inhabitants rather found themselves, than made themselves, masters; the insurrection cannot therefore be imputed to France. M. Thouvenel recalls the counsel given by the Emperor to his Holiness on the 14th of July last to grant reforms, which advice was not followed. Rome allowed every opportunity for reconciling the Legations to pass away. The Emperor then addressed his letter of the 31st of December to the Pope. M. Thouvenel then passes in review the proofs of devotedness which the Emperor has given to the Pope in affairs of the interior, as well as of the exterior since 1848, and adds:—"From this statement it can be deduced how much satisfaction it would have afforded, and would still afford, the government, to give its support to a combination capable of relieving the embarrassments of the Holy See, but in this case the goodwill of France runs the risk of encountering insurmountable difficulties. The question is not only to restore the Legations to the Pope, but the means must also be found for maintaining them in his possession without having to follow up a new intervention by a fresh occupation. Events have shown how powerless this measure would be to remedy the evil. Public opinion in Europe on this subject is formed. The occupation has been condemned by the lesson of the past. Such a policy is to-day impossible; therefore, the moment had really arrived to discover a different combination, when the Emperor stated the necessity of it to the Pope. Evident interests and pressing considerations had brought the Holy See to such a necessity. A firm and absolute resolution to refuse to recognise the real nature of the present state of affairs would aggravate it more and more, and would, at last, create insurmountable difficulties. On the contrary, should the Holy See decide to leave the religious region, to which the question does not really belong, in order to return to the ground of the temporal interests which alone are at stake, his Holiness would then bring about, however late, changes favourable to his cause. In any case, it would then allow the Emperor to lend his support to a conciliatory and reasonable policy." The Duke of Gramont is authorised to read and to leave a copy of this despatch with the Cardinal Antonelli.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* refers to the intensity which the Roman question is assuming in France, as evidenced by "petitions to the Senate, masses and prayers offered up in every church throughout France day after day (as if Heaven's protection were sought against a coming pestilence), pamphlets on the Papacy, violent or insidious on the one hand, and on the other affecting to ignore the hand that fabricated the missile which a month or two ago fell like a fulminating bomb among the people."

It is asserted that M. Thorvenel has forwarded a despatch to the Marquis de Maustier, the French ambassador at Vienna, instructing him to remind Austria of her promises concerning Venetia.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

"This question," says the *Morning Post*, "no longer adds to the complications of Europe. It rose out of circumstances not within the control of France. The Emperor Napoleon had foreseen and urged a Confederation in Italy. The course of events pointed in the direction of an Italian kingdom. In such an event, it was obvious that great inconvenience would arise from the French slopes of the Alps being a portion of that kingdom. Hence the suggestion for the cession of Savoy. The French Government has now, however, expressed its willingness to defer to the decision that may be arrived at by the great Powers of Europe on the question; and all fear of collision may therefore be considered as definitively obviated." The journal from which we quote this statement is understood to derive its information from Cambridge-house. It will be seen, however, from the explanations given by Lord Granville last night in the House of Lords that the statement is rather a sanguine one.

A letter from Rome in the *Nord* says:—Violent measures are said to be in contemplation here among the highest personages in the Government. The first would be the excommunication of the King of Sardinia and of the sovereigns who may assist him; next, the placing their kingdoms under interdict; then the convocation by the Pope of a general council to examine the question whether or not the fall of the temporal power of the Popes may not be ascribed to the imprudent concessions made by the Holy See in concordats, and whether those concessions ought not to be retracted as contrary to the principles of the Church. Such are the wild projects put forward by Ultramontanism!

In a proclamation, General Goyon expresses the hope that the carnival will pass by without any disturbances. He relies on the intelligence of the inhabitants. Political outcries will be prohibited, and riotous assemblages will be dispersed.

Military preparations continue to go forward on a great scale, and without interruption, in Austrian Italy. The fortress of Mantua has been put in a state of defence. Not only has the order to have its military stores sold by auction been annulled, but the whole of the surrounding country, of Pietole, Pradella, San Giorgio, and Pajolo, has been flooded with the waters of the Mincio. "Whilst Austria is thus preparing for war," says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "the political agitation of the Venetian provinces is so much on the increase that I should not be surprised to hear that it has broken out into open rebellion. In spite of the severe measures of late adopted by the police, in spite of the arrest of sixty-seven citizens, who have been shut up within fortresses, the demonstrations against the Austrian government have become more violent. On a recent Sunday an enormous sheet of tri-coloured paper was posted up at Venice upon the walls of the Fenice Theatre, with the words "Magenta and Solferino, an historical drama. Second edition for the year 1860." The ladies of the Venetian towns publicly wear tri-colored ribbons and aprons, and large brooches containing the obnoxious portraits of Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi."

The *Journal des Débats* has announced, on the authority of the *Corriere Mercantile di Genoa*, that the French army, having lost 6000 men in the last six months, is to about to receive reinforcements amounting to 15,000 men.

It is reported at Paris that the orders for the French army to be ready to march at a moment's notice, of which we had several reports of late, have been countermanded.

Admiral Romain Desfosses lately reviewed at Toulon several companies of marines to be employed in landing on an enemy's coast. Each man is provided with a six-barrelled revolver, a bag of grenades, and a hatchet. He carries as a crossbelt a rope ladder six feet long, and round his waist a cord, having at its extremity a grappling iron with four prongs. This grappling iron will attach itself to the least projecting object of a rampart, and will enable a trained man to scale the highest wall without difficulty.

Orders from the Minister of Marine have been received simultaneously by the naval authorities at Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg to prepare several vessels for sea. The reason assigned for these orders is that the Emperor has determined to send reinforcements as soon as possible to General Montauban, commander-in-chief of the troops which sailed from France for China.

According to the latest intelligence from Morocco, Marshall O'Donnell has received eleven delegates sent by Mulay Abbas to ask on what conditions peace would be re-established. Marshall O'Donnell has replied that the Queen alone has the right to fix the conditions of peace. He has, however, sent a messenger to Madrid on the subject.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated February 16th, states that General Ustariz has left for Tetuan. He is the bearer of the conditions upon which peace will be granted by the Queen.

The "Correspondencia Autografa" believes that the war with Morocco will continue.

The Duchess of Tetuan (Madame O'Donnell) is about to leave Tetuan.

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"All the concessions the Austrian government will consent to are the abandonment of the Duke of Modena and the Duchess of Parma; it will not renounce the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, nor consent that the Romagna shall be detached from the Papal States. There is no reason to expect any change in the Austrian policy on these points. The Emperor has personally declared that no consideration shall induce him to depart from these conditions."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The English Government has taken the initiative in a proposal for settling the Italian question. The proposal was explained by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, on February 7. It may be stated under six heads:—

1. That Austria and France shall not interfere, by force, in the Italian peninsula, without the consent of the five great powers.

2. That at a convenient time, and with proper precautions, the French troops withdraw from Lombardy and Rome.

3. That no question of interfering in the internal government of Venetia shall now be mooted.

4. That the King of Sardinia shall not send any troops into Central Italy until after.

5. The provinces of Central Italy shall take a new vote, whether they will be annexed to Sardinia, [or restore their late rulers?]

6. That if they choose annexation the King of Sardinia be free to introduce troops.

The government of the Emperor Napoleon at once replied frankly with regard to its own opinion upon this proposal, and also undertook to consult the government of Austria. The Emperor Napoleon accepted the three first proposals, with some modifications as to the withdrawal of the troops. It was, with regard to the remainder, that he was understood to consult Austria.

The reply of the Austrian Government was not given so promptly, and deliberation seems to have strengthened reluctance rather than compliance. The Count de Rechberg declared that the Austrian Government had no intention of interfering in the affairs of Italy, or of advancing troops beyond its own frontiers; but the count intimated that no engagements would be given with regard to non-intervention. We have the substance of a more formal reply from the Emperor Francis Joseph, after further consultation, and it appears to be a direct refusal; the Austrian ministers, at the same sime, controversially reviewing remarks made by Lord Palmerston in April last, in which he seemed to declare the treaty of 1815 "the charter by which Europe holds its present distribution of territory." From Berlin and St. Petersburgh we learn that neither Prussia nor Russia is wholly inclined to accede to the English proposals. A report has come from St. Petersburg that Russia has reopened the question of a Congress, and that France favours the suggestion. In Italy itself, meanwhile, eager expectation is manifested with regard to the manifesto which will be issued by King Victor Emmanuel, and dated from Milan, as a kind of final address to the Central Italian people. It is supposed that the King will tell them to act themselves, as he himself can do nothing more for them.

FRANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

This treaty, which, according to express stipulation, will not be ratified on the part of England without the sanction of Parliament, has been one of the great topics of discussion during the past month, both in France and England. The projection of the treaty is greatly, if, indeed, it be not mainly due to the energy of Mr. Cobden, who has been staying in France for some time for the purpose of working out its practical details. Mr. Cobden was appointed Plenipotentiary of Great Britain jointly with Lord Cowley for the negotiation of the treaty.

The opposition which the new measure has met with in France proves how strongly the doctrines of Protection are rooted in that country. Endless petitions against the treaty have been addressed to the emperor, and deputations from the manufacturing and other interests, even from such places as Amiens, Lille, &c., have been sent to Paris to deprecate the proposed changes. But, on the whole, the opposition has been losing not gaining strength day by day; and a hostile agitation which in some quarters had arisen amongst the working class seems to have wholly subsided; whilst the voice of many important towns, such as Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, has unmistakeably declared in favour of the treaty.

The French legislative session has been postponed from the 23rd of February till the 1st of March. This postponement is supposed to have reference to the debates in the British Parliament, for by that time the fate of the budget, of the commercial treaty with France, and, perhaps, of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet will be known.

The *Moniteur*, of February 4th, published a report of the Minister of War, Marshal Randon, announcing that, in conformity with the intentions of the Emperor, he would submit a project of law to the Legislative body, reducing the contingent of the class 1859 from 140,000 to 100,000 men.

On Sunday, February 5th, in all the churches of Paris, the priests, following the orders of the Archbishop of Paris, read the last encyclical letter of the Pope. The archbishop has also ordered public prayers to be offered until Easter, in order "that his Holiness may overcome the tribulations and persecutions to which the church is now exposed." These last words are taken from the *mandement*, which was also read from the pulpit.

ITALY.

The following is the list of the new Sardinian Cabinet.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and ad interim of the Interior, Count Cavour; War, General Fanti: Justice, Signor Cassinio; Finances, Signor Vegezzi; Public Instruction, Signor Mamiani; Public Works, Signor Jacini.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* contains a decreee dissolving the former Chamber of Deputies, and ordering some new arrangements in the composition of the electoral lists.

The Governor of Central Italy has published the Sardinian electoral law, fixed the number of Deputies to be elected by the Æmilian provinces, and established the districts and assemblies for electoral purposes.

The proposed treaty between England and France has caused a great sensation in Italy. The organs of the Piedmontese Press especially have expressed their satisfaction with the policy which that measure inaugurates, as being advantageous to Italy by drawing closes the bounds which unite France and England.

The news we have received during the past month from Venetia, Rome, and Naples has chiefly referred to popular demonstrations against the existing authorities, arrests, &c.

A proclamation of the Governor of Venice, which has been anticipated for some time, announces that whoever henceforward renders himself guilty of offences against public order shall be tried, not be the civil, but by the military tribunals. The state of the whole province is becoming worse from day to day.

Great military preparations are going forward in Austrian Italy. Four new forts are being constructed round Peschiera, where a large hospital has been established. Sixty-four rifled cannon of large calibre lately arrived at Mantua, and have been placed in the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Heavy rifled bronze cannon have been substituted for the cast cannon.

In the course of one day seven officers were attacked and wounded at Verona by the people. The cavalry were ordered to clear the streets.

Attempts have been made to hoist the tri-coloured flag at Chioggia, Portosseco, and Palestrina.

Thirty-six individuals have been arrested at Venice for insulting persons promenading in the Piazza di S. Noze while military music was being performed.

A Venice letter, published in the *Nord* of Brussels, states that Count Bessingen, the Austrian governor in Venice, lately addressed the authorities of Venice as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Do not indulge in the illusions of the revolutionists. His majesty, with whom I have recently had the honour of conversing, assured me 'that Venetia should never be ceded, nor sold, nor separated in any way from the Austrian monarchy, and should never be detached from the Austrian empire so long as a musket remained to defend it.'"

The emigration westwards from Venetia has been recently revived on a larger scale than ever before. The emigration is now going forward not only from the places near the frontier, but likewise from the farthest points on the Adriatic where the Italian tongue is spoken.

As to Rome, it has been more than once on the point of witnessing a great popular outbreak during the last two or three weeks. Several demonstrations of the feeling which is at work have been of the most violent description; and the French general, who is in Rome for the preservation of order, has found it no easy task to suppress open and loud manifestations of the general hatred of the Papal rule. But for the French soldiery, indeed, there is no doubt that the Pope could not have continued at Rome.

A Ministerial crisis has lately taken place in Naples. The Filangieri Cabinet has been displaced by another, the precise character of which it is impossible to define. Several insurrectionary movements which have occurred in Naples and Sicily appear to have impressed the authorities with an acute sense of danger; and a reign of terror has become the order of the day.

SPAIN.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—CAPTURE OF TETUAN.

The Spaniards have captured Tetuan, and Madrid is in ecstacies. Pursuing the safe line of action which he initiated at Ceuta nearly three months ago, Marshall O'Donnell secured his communications with the sea on his arrival in front of Tetuan. His army, weakened by the loss of 10,000 men, was reinforced by a fresh division, and the Spanish navy brought him provisions, stores, and a siege train. The Moorish camp lay over against Tetuan. There were but comparatively few Moors within it, but the brother of the Emperor was there to command. On the 4th of February, all his preparations completed, O'Donnell attacked the camp, and powerfully aided by artillery, drove out the Moors, with a loss to himself of some 900 men. The effect of this victory was the surrender of Tetuan. Thus, in little short of three months, the Spaniards have fortified the approaches to Ceuta, marched from that place to Tetuan, and lost nearly a third of the army landed in Africa. The Count of Lucena has been made Duke of Tetuan; his new estate is the battlefield of the 4th; a sign that the Spanish queen reckons on Tetuan as her own.

A despatch from Madrid says that the Spanish cabinet will listen to no proposals of peace from Morocco until Tangier has been taken, against which place military operations are to commence immediately.

Marshall O'Donnell announces in an order of the day that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask mercy of Spain, and until reprisals have been taken for the insults of the enemy, and an indemnity obtained for the sacrifices of Spain. The trophies from Tetuan have arrived here, and have been received by the inhabitants with enthusiasm. The Spanish Government, in conformity with the authorisation of the Cortes, is about to issue notes to the amount of £200,000,000 reals, the payment of which is to be insured by the sale of national property.

From Tetuan we have a telegram dated February 14, which says:—

An important engagement of the Spanish squadron is expected. Marshal O'Donnell has ordered a reconnaissance of the Riff. The inhabitants of this town have fraternised with the Spanish soldiers. The police of Tetuan has been intrusted to a municipality composed of the principal inhabitants.

The report that the Queen of Spain has, in an autograph letter, invited the Pope to accept an asylum in Spain, should he be compelled to leave Rome, is confirmed from different sides. This step seems to have been taken by her without the Ministry being consulted about it. It is, however, affirmed that Marshal O'Donnell, to whom the fact was communicated by telegraph, at once replied that he altogether shared the feelings of the queen.

DENMARK.

The Danish Premier, Mr. Rottwitt, died some days ago, and the other members of the cabinet immediately thereupon gave in their resignation. Bishop Monrad has now been invited to re-enter office. The difficulties which will at once beset the new cabinet are very great, and it has indeed become doubtful whether any ministry, no matter how cautiously composed, will be able to avert the crisis with which the whole Danish monarchy is threatened by the present defiant attitude of the German party in the estates of the Duchy of Schleswig.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the Italian war, rumours began to become current that the cession of Savoy was the price which Sardinia was to pay to the Emperor of the French for his assistance against Austria. These rumours have assumed a very decided and substantial form during the past month; and the annexation of Savoy, and not of Savoy only, but also of Nice, to France has become one of the great topics of the day. This project of annexation, which has been openly advocated by the organs of the French government, is at present the subject of negociations between various European cabinets. Our Parliamentary Report shows what position Lord Palmerston's Government has taken up in reference to the question. In the Upper House of the British Parliament the project has been severely animadverted upon by peers of the most opposite political creeds.

In Savoy itself an agitation has been going forward between a party who are said to be in favour of the annexation and a party who are vehemently opposed to it. Our direct news represents the former party as being secretly influenced by agents of the French Government, and the latter as giving utterance to the real national voice. But the news which comes to us by way of Paris is of a different tenor, representing the Savoyards as being thoroughly resolved upon being annexed to France. The general opinion in Europe appears to be that if Savoy is to be severed from Piedmont at all, it should be incorporated with Switzerland.

The citizens of Geneva have sent an address to the Federal Council of Switzerland, containing a protest against the annexation of Savoy to France.

The *Independance Belge* professes to be able to "lift a corner of the veil" which covers the question of the annexation of Savoy. It states that France, in signing the offensive and defensive alliance with Piedmont, previous to the marriage of Prince Napoleon engaged, by a secret clause to liberate Italy to the Adriatic. The King of Piedmont, in return for this engagement, and the advantages which would accrue to him, promised to cede Savoy to France. There are now two opinions as to what should be done. If Italy is not "free to the Adriatic," Piedmont is nevertheless in a much more advantageous situation than was hers before the war, seeing that King Victor Emmanuel is in a position to bring under his sceptre, not only Lombardy but Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romanga, without prejudice to the rest, while, if the original understanding had been carried out, and Austria had been completely expelled from Italy, Piedmont would have been able only to obtain a portion of the States of Parma and Modena, Lombardy and Venice—Central Italy remaining under the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Pope, or forming a separate State. France therefore claims that the conditions of the treaty have been fulfilled in spirit, and she demands the cession of Savoy. The other opinion is for the rigorous fulfilment of the letter of the treaty. Venice being still under Austrian Piedmont is still free to hold Savoy.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARRISON, OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Captain Harrison, of the Great Eastern steamship, whose name has been a "household word" during the past two years, owing to his connection with the magnificent vessel of which he was the selected commander, was drowned on the morning of January 21, owing to the upsetting of his gig while entering the mouth of the tidal dock of Southampton. He was crossing over to Southampton from Hythe, where he recently took a house for his family. With him in the gig were Captain Lay, late purser of the Great Eastern, Dr. Watson, Captain Lay's son, a lad of 11 years of age, the captain's coxswain and five able seamen. Although the wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, no one appears to have had the slightest apprehension of danger, or it would have been easy to have made use of the ferry steamboat which crosses from Hythe to the Southampton pier every half-hour. The captain's gig was thirty-two feet long, and nearly five feet athwart the beams, rigged with a mast and lug-sail, which, in consequence of the gale, was double reefed. Captain Harrison took the helm, and the others occupied positions to keep the boat in ballast. Notwithstanding the violence of the gale and the rough sea, the boat was so well managed that only a little spray was shipped during the run across, and up to the moment of the accident no apprehension of danger seems to have been felt.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship Indus, Captain Weeks, which had come in during the previous night, was at this time lying across the entrance to the tidal dock, at about two ships' lengths from the pier heads. A Dublin steam-packet, bound from Falmouth to London, was lying alongside the north jetty with steam up ready to proceed on her voyage

When the Great Eastern gig approached the dock entrance, Captain Weeks was upon the quarterdeck of his vessel engaged in conversation with his second and third officers. He is understood to have made some remark upon the danger of carrying so large a lug-sail in so light a boat, just as the gig rounded the Dolphin point of the wall, at which moment Captain Harrison put down his helm to make the entrance, calling to the man in charge of the halyards to "lower away the sail." Those who observed what followed in the next few seconds variously describe the incidents of the catastrophe, and this can be little matter of surprise. But all witnesses agree that the helm did not appear to answer well—that the boat yawed about in a dangerous manner for a few seconds before the halyards were let go—that when let go, the sail dropped about eighteen inches only, and was then caught by a strong eddying wind from between the dock walls, which caused the sail to "jibe," and thus the boat was instantaneously capsized.

The sight of ten men struggling in a dangerous sea (although no person on shore was at this time aware to what ship the gig belonged) was sufficient to create great alarm on their pier heads, and at every point from whence the accident was observed. Several boats at once put off to the rescue, and the sufferers were picked up. All the known appliances for restoring suspended animation were at once prepared; and, except in the cases of Captain Harrison and young Lay, they proved perfectly successful. With the latter, indeed, they would have had no chance, as the body was not found for several hours after the accident; but Captain Harrison was amongst the first who were brought ashore, and to effect his restoration the most strenuous exertions were made during more than an hour, though in vain. An inquest was afterwards held on the bodies, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death." The coxswain, Charles Ogden, suffered so severely from the accident that he also died a short time afterwards.

The death of Captain Harrison by drowning, so near the shore, created a good deal of surprise, as he was known to be a very powerfully-built man, and a great swimmer. The evidence given at the inquest by Dr. Watson, gives us all the information that can be had on the manner of his end; and it seems to show that he exhausted himself by enormous exertions to right the boat:—"I twice got hold of Captain Harrison in the water. On the first occasion he made a grasp at the boat to right her, but she went over, her keel uppermost. I went under with him, and after we came up again I got hold of the bow of the boat, and with Lay's son jammed in front of me against the boat to keep him up. Captain Harrison tried to get the boat righted again, and his doing so caused me to lose my hold. I then made a stroke or two, and got hold of the weather side of the gunwale, and remained there until I was picked up."

Captain Harrison's death has been felt almost as a national loss. One of the oldest captains in the Cunard service (having been engaged in it since its origination) he was always considered by the nautical world as "the sailor of the fleet." Commanding the Britannia from New York in the early days of trans-atlantic steam navigation, he brought that vessel on her homeward passage to Liverpool with one engine, and within the time contracted for by the Post Office authorities—a feat in seamanship heretofore unknown. Prior to his appointment to the command of the Great Eastern, Captain Harrison commanded the Cunard steamship Africa (now under the command of Captain Neil Shannon), and his last voyage in the Cunard service was made in the royal mail steamship America. Without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed to the captaincy of the Great Eastern out of 2500 applications, and on his own terms.

A subscription has been opened in London, under the auspices of the Great Ship Company, for Captain Harrison's family, who have been left unprovided for.

The All England Eleven are prepared to make a voyage to the Antipodes, for the purpose of competing with Australian cricketers.

The sale of Lord Henry Seymour's cigars took place the other day at Paris, in presence of a very large assemblage of lovers of the weed. The bidding was spirited, no cigar being sold under 10 sous, and in several instances at 50 sous each, even when the lots were large.

LAW.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—In re J. Ward, deceased, and the Trustee Acts of 1852 and 1853, to settle minutes; M'Arthur v. Green, to settle accounts; Irving v. Eldred, to tax costs; Same v. Same, to consider decree.

FIRST TERM, 1860.—NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Wilson (official assignee) v. Beattie; Nichols v. the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company; Sharp v. Emery; Roberts v. Belcher; Glover v. Cole; Emery v. Harding.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSES FOR TO-DAY.

404 M'Culloch v. Baist. 748 M'Eldowney v. the Mayor and others. 430 Rice and others v. Mitchell and others. 1867 Vickering v. Pickering.

After which the remainder of the undefended and short causes on the list for this month will be taken, commencing at No. 1771.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE undermentioned estates, having been surrendered, were accepted:—

George Hamilton, of Hunter-street, Sydney baker, on petition and affidavit. Schedule to be filed within a week. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Hyam Phillips, of Orange, innkeeper. Liabilities, £3146 0s. 10d. Assets—value of real property (mortgaged), £3100; of personal property, £283; outstanding debts, £55 16s. Total, £3438 16s. Surplus, £292 15s. 2d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, April 16.—James W. M'Lenahan, third, 11. William M'Dowell, second, 12. William Bell, second, half-past 12. James Chambers, first, 2. Henry Jones, single, half-past 2. Robert Fisher, special for proof of debts, 3. *At Maitland*: David Stein, single, 11.

Tuesday, 17.—James M'Roberts, adjourned examination, 11. William Henry Branton, Charles John Brackenreg, John Lilly, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 18.—John Dickson, adjourned examination, 11. Gilbert Wright, adjourned second, half-past 11.

Thursday, 19.—Henry Webb, third, 11. David Small, third, half-past 11. James Chambers, second, 12. James C. Murray, second, half-past 12. James C. Winning, single, 2. Thomas Barns, special, for proof of debts half-past 2. George A. Lloyd and Co., special, for proof of debts, 4.

Monday, 23.—Alfred Flower, third, 11. Michael and Alexander Alexander, third, half-past 11. Robert Millard, third, half-past 12. *At Maitland*: Robert Turner, third, 11. *At Bathurst*: John Pothery, third, half-past 12.

Tuesday, 24.—John James, William Henry Watkins, certificates, 12.

Wednesday 25.—Thomas Rogers, single, 11. James Smithers, first, half-past 11. William R. Stead, single, 12. Henry Goodwin, first, half-past 12. Augustus Robinson, single, 2. James Everingham, single, half-past 2. Joseph Taylor, single, 3. *At Bathurst*: Handley and Bunting, single, 11.

Thursday, 26.—George Palmer, third, 11. David Armstrong, third, half-past 11. William Purss, 12. Samuel Wadeson, first, half-past 12. Jane M'Grath, first, 2. Abraham Lawley, first, half-past 2. William Sugden, first, 3.

Friday, 27.—William Elmhurst Potts, adjourned examination on application for certificate, half-past 10. *At Bathurst*: Peter M'Kinnon, third, 11. *At Maitland*: John Graham, third, 11.

Monday, 30.—William Adolphus Cooke, third, and John Cooke, deceased, third, 11. Andrew Allan, third, 12. Alexander Speirs, third, half-past 12. Abraham Lawley, second, 2. Henry Goodwin, second, half-past 2.

Tuesday, May 1.—Frederick Reyling, William Love, William Brown, Simon Gordon, Edward Richardson, Baron Burnett Cohen, George Alfred Lloyd, Edwin Thomas Beilby, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 2.—William Sugden, second, 11. Albert de Lannoy, single, 12. Alexander G. Panton, first, half-past 12. Daniel Packer, single, 2. Thomas Pye, first, half-past 2. John Glasson, first, 3.—*At Maitland*: John A. Govers, single, 11.

Thursday, 3.—Patrick Hoare, single, 11. James Richardson, single, half-past 11. Charles Skerrett, first, 12. Henry Ward, single, half-past 12. Alexander Robinson, single, 2. Richard H. Thame, single, half-past 2.—*At Bathurst*: Samuel Wadeson, second, 11. Jane M'Grath, second, 12.—*At Maitland*: James Smithers, second, 12.

Monday, 7.—Alexander G. Panton, second, 11. Thomas Walduck Smith, certificate, 12. Charles Skerrett, second, half-past 12. Robert Appleton, single, 2. Patrick Barron, single, half-past 2. *At Maitland*: Richard H. Thame, single, 11.

Tuesday, 8.—Gilbert de Witt, William Hastings Farrow, Jeremiah M'Evoy, Robert Forrest, John Richard Moore, John Wormleighton, Robert Neil M'Diarmid, Peter Egan, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 9.—George Cobban, first, 11. Thomas H. Cowell, single, half-past 11. Henry S. Bland, first, 12. John Patterson, single, 12. *At Bathurst*: Thomas Pye, second, 11; and John Glasson, second, 12.

Thursday, 10.—William Allen, third, 11. George Tully, third, 12. James M'Roberts, third, 2. John Williams, single, half-past 2.

Monday, 14.—George Cobban, second, 11. Henry S. Bland, second, 12.

Tuesday, 15.—Samuel Whiddon, Gordon Forbes Davidson, certificates, 12.

Thursday, 17.—Michael Shea, third, 11. Edward M'Roberts, third, half-past 11. George Kinchington, third, 12.

Tuesday, 22.—Robert Clarke, Joseph Millson, certificates, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Captain Scott, and Mr. Cook.

Eleven drunkards were severally fined 10s., and one, dealt with under the Vagrant Act, was sent to Darlinghurst for one month. William Steel, given into custody for having wilfully broken a square of glass, of the value 4s., in the window of Edward Williams, of George-street, butcher, was dealt with for drunkenness, and was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours. George Taylor, who, when apprehended by constable Murray for drunkenness, assaulted the officer, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

William King was brought before the Court by inspector Taylor, who, between one and two o'clock, this morning, received him in custody from a sergeant of the Queensland police force, with depositions and a remand-warrant from the Ipswich Bench, charged with having, at Maryland, in the colony of New South Wales, on the 25th November last, feloniously assaulted and murdered one Nicholas Dear. The witnesses not being in attendance, the prisoner was remanded to gaol. This is the prisoner who, when arraigned for this offence before the Supreme Court of Queensland, was discharged by the Judge for want of jurisdiction.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, April 16, the Mayor, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Spence; Tuesday, 17, Mr. Jones, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Cook; Wednesday, 18, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Sutherland; Thursday, 19, Mr. Nott, Mr. Breillat, Mr. Lenehan; Friday, 20, Mr. D. Egan, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Cooper; Saturday, 21, Captain Scott, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Cape.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Henry Picton, seaman of the Alfred, and Peter Menns, seaman of the Jessie Brown, on being convicted of having deserted from their respective ships, were sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol.

George Pavitt, found drunk in Cumberland-street, was fined 10s.

ROSTER.—Monday, April 16th, Mr. R. J. Hopkins, Mr. J. Shoobert, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 17th, Mr. T. Cooper, Hon. J. L. Montefiore, Mr. E. Raper; Wednesday, 18th, Mr. R. Hill, Hon. G. Hill, Mr. J. Oatley; Thursday, 19th, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. J. E. Graham, Mr. F. Wilson; Friday, 20th, Mr. M. M. Cohen, Mr. B. Darley, Mr. G. Eliott; Saturday, 21st, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

THE REV. W. M'INTYRE'S LECTURE.

(*From the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.*)

ON Thursday morning the lecture which had been announced by advertisement to be delivered in the Free Presbyterian Church, West Maitland, by the Rev. W. M'Intyre, was delivered by that gentleman from a covered platform erected in the paddock adjoining the premises of Messrs. B. and J. Lee. The attendance amounted probably to 1300 or 1400 persons, including the special constables. Many ladies also were present. The chair was taken by Dr. Douglas. The proceedings were commenced with prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Mayne.

The subject of the lecture was "The heathenism of Popery proved and illustrated." Before entering upon that subject, the lecturer disclaimed any wish to give offence or pain to any who might differ from him, but stated that his object in occupying the position he then held was to disseminate truths which he valued deeply, and the knowledge of which he deemed of the highest importance to their eternal interests. It was strange that it should be thought hostile for one to endeavour to communicate to others truths which he prized more than life itself. He would be guilty of unfaithfulness to those truths, and to the souls of any who might be ignorant of them, or who might reject them, were he to hide his knowledge of them under a bushel. But, while stating and maintaining those views, he would not do so in an offensive manner. He would use no words that were of such a nature except such as were indispensably necessary, as appropriate terms, in order that he might not convey erroneous impressions. Without entering into details of the circumstances under which he had sought this opportunity of addressing them upon the subject chosen, he would say that he would not have sought it but for antecedent circumstances, which he considered imposed upon him an obligation to do so. At the same time the subject was one which claimed the attention both of Protestants and of members of the Church of Rome. Before proceeding to the immediate subject of his lecture, he said that there were certain terms claimed for the Church of Rome which his views would not permit him to employ. He rejected the term "Catholic," applied to that Church, as implying the assumption that beyond that Church there was no other, there were no divinely sanctioned ordinances, there was no salvation. He rejected also the associated terms applied to the members and faith of the Church of Rome, and also the compromise adopted by the addion of the word Roman, which, he held, involved a contradiction. Upon the principles of nomenclature which led to the application of the term "Presbyterian" to the church over which Presbyters presided, he applied to that system in which the Pope was the highest functionary the term Popery; and he held that to use such a term, with the associated terms Papist and Papal, was in no way offensive. He used them simply as appropriate, as was also the locally derived term Romanist. The charge which he proposed to substantiate was that the system of the Church of Rome was largely impregnated with heathen elements—elements derived from heathen sources—and impregnated to such an extent as to derive from them a distinctive character. This would be difficult of belief if the Church of Rome professed to derive its doctrines and practices from the Scriptures alone. But it did not profess to do so; it placed tradition on the same level with the Scriptures, and, as the sole custodian of tradition, made it teach what the Church pleased. To protect tradition from the interference of Scripture, rigid restrictions were placed upon the sale, possession, and reading of the Scriptures, and a further precaution was taken by prohibiting those who had license to read from relying upon their own discretion and daring to interpret their meaning except in the interpretation given to them by the Fathers. These expedients—skilful and effective in abolishing the reading of the Scriptures—implied in their adoption that elements existed in the church derived from other than Scriptural sources. In making good the assertion with which he had started, the lecturer directed attention to special evidence upon particular features of the Church of Rome, and then adduced general evidence in support of the general statement. First, he spoke of the doctrine of purgatory, the nature of which, as taught by the Church of Rome, he set forth by quotations from the catechism of Dr. James Butler, and from the canons of the Roman Church. That doctrine, he maintained, was directly contradicted by Scripture, and wholly unknown to the early Church, for it was not made an article of faith until near the close of the sixth century. Long before the Christian era, however, it had been held by both the Greeks and the Romans. The existence of the threefold state was held by Plato, and purgatorial sufferings were described by Virgil in terms strikingly similar to those contained in the writings of Bede, Bellarmine, and Matthew of Paris. The Egyptians also, in their funereal rites and sacrifices for the dead, showed a similar belief. The doctrine of purgatory and the practices founded on it having existed before the Christian era, and being unknown and opposed to Scripture, the Church of Rome must either have derived them from heathenism, or have reached them by following the same deviation from the right way by which the heathen had arrived at them.—The next feature to which he alluded was the use of images in worship. For the doctrine upon this subject he referred to the decrees and catechism of the Council of Trent, and without insisting fully upon the worship being enjoined, he maintained that such a use of them, and such a bowing and prostration before them were enjoined as were in direct contravention of the second Commandment. The Scripture recognised no distinction between the worship of images and the worship of persons whom they represented; to use images in worship was to worship them. Their use was unknown in the early Church; successive attempts to introduce them were made and repelled; and their use was not established until the second Council of Nice, in the year 787. But ages before the Christian era they had been used, and distinctions had been made between the image and its prototype; their place in the systems of heathenism and in the Church of Rome was precisely the same. Whence, then, did that Church derive this feature of its system but from heathenism, or by following the same steps of defection by which heathenism arrived at it? Before leaving this subject he entered into arguments in proof of the inevitable tendency of the use of images in worship to result in actual worship of the images themselves, and in illustration of these arguments he quoted from Wiley's "Pilgrimage from the Alps to the Tiber;" remarking by the way on the common use of votive offerings in the Church of Rome, and in the temples of the gods of heathenism. Turning to the subject of relics, he quoted from Pocock's "India in Greece"—a work tracing the mythology of Greece to the system of Buddhism—a passage of some length, narrating the recovery and removal of certain relics by one party, and the efforts made by another to retain possession of them—setting forth in a strong light the high value in which they were held by the Buddhists; and then, reading from the "Ancient Christianity" of Isaac Taylor, an extract in which the discovery of relics by members of the Church of Rome through the appearance of a vision, and the wonderful results that followed, were described, he left it to his audience to decide whether there was not the closest resemblance between the views of relics entertained on the part of Buddhism and the Church of Rome, as thus disclosed. Where, he asked, did the Church of Rome derive these views but from the source of their former existence? Proceeding to the introduction of more general evidence, he quoted from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History a description of the state of the Church in the 4th century, when the disposition prevailed to adopt heathen rites, and to combine them with Christian worship. From the same work, and from the work of Taylor beforenamed, he cited passages tracing the close resemblance between the waning paganism and the Christianised polytheism—as Taylor styled it—of those days; and showing the revival of the former with renewed energy in the shrine-worship, the relics, the pilgrimages, and the celebrations of the latter. Lastly, he read from Prinsep's work on Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, and from an article in the *Edinburgh Review* of 1851 on the travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China by M. Huc—himself a member of the clergy of the Church of Rome—copious extracts indicating the close resemblance in doctrine, practice, and outward circumstances generally existing between Buddhism in those regions and the Church of Rome—a resemblance admitted even by M. Huc. Thus, he contended, he had succeeded in showing that Popery was impregnated with Pagan elements to such an extent as to give it a distinctive character. Recapitulating his introductory arguments, he contended that the Church of Rome restrained its members from reading the Scriptures, because of the conviction that its system contained much of its distinctive character that was derived, not from the Bible, but from the heathen religions which, ages before the church had an existence, occupied the countries in which it had established itself. This position he thought he had maintained. He had taken it, not with any desire to offend, but with the desire to do good; and nothing would please him more than to know that any had been helped by what he had said that day to find the true way. He trusted that whatever asperity was shown to him on a former occasion would not, now that they understood his feelings, be shown again; and he thanked them for the quiet, attentive, respectful manner in which they had been pleased to hear him.

At the conclusion of the lecture, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Whytlaw, seconded by Mr. Currey, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. M'Intyre for the lecture, and that he be requested to publish it. Mr. M'Intyre consented to do so, in justice to those who differed with the views he had advanced, in order that they might have an opportunity to refute them. The Rev. Mr. Mayne then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting, which had been marked by extreme good order, separated.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.

THE following letter, dated Kiandra, 8th April, was received on Friday:—

"We arrived here on 30th March, after a tiring journey of three weeks. Our horses proved all we could wish, but the cold nights and mornings are murdering them. The weather here is very changeable—one hour sunshine, the next raining. It is as hot in the day as Sydney, and at night intensely cold, with severe frosts. There are a great many making a rapid fortune. Others that are not too fond of working are doing nothing; but I think next year there will be a rich and extensive gold-field. Every one seems very quiet and orderly, considering the class of men that are here. The gold is very irregular and patchy. In the rich claims one day a fortune, in the next nothing. It would be folly now for any one in Sydney to come up here this season, as there can be no doubt in the winter the weather will be very severe. We expect to be driven out in about six weeks, but shall stay as long as practicable."

The *Goulburn Chronicle* of Wednesday says:—Mr. Skinner, who was at Kiandra a fortnight, and just returned, says he left with Mr. Lawler and others on Friday week. The opinion he has formed of Kiandra from his observation is that it must prove a first-rate gold-field, and the richest ever discovered in the colony. As one who has been on both the Australian and Californian mines, his opinion has a practical value. He states very few of the Goulburn people had done much good at digging, none of them having given the place a trial. Those who had done so had no reason to complain. A party consisting of the Boyds, of Bungonia, and young King, son of Mr. J. King, of the Farriers' Arms, were working a claim in the river bed, which promised to yield heavily. Several rushes had taken place. One of these, on what is called the Table Top, had been visited by Mr. W. Davoren, of Collector, who informed him there were about 800 or 900 people there doing very well. Mr. Davoren took over sixteen bags of flour to this rush, which he disposed of at £6. There was another rush, called the Five-mile, but the success there seemed indifferent; and a third to the Sawpit Gully, about thirty or forty miles from Kiandra, respecting which he did not obtain much information. There were no particularly heavy finds during his stay, but, as he expresses it, "there was plenty of money and plenty of gold on the diggings." The deepest sinking he saw was twenty feet, on the river banks.

The editor of the *Ovens Constitution*, having made a trip to Kiandra, gives the following description to his readers from actual observation, from which we annex one or two passages. He says:—The Snowy River Diggings, in the district of Maneroo, are on the very sources of that river, on an elevated plain at least 6000 feet above the level of the sea. Within a circuit of 30 miles there may be found almost every species of unstratified or igneous rocks, heaped up, or appearing irregularly amongst rocks of a stratified character. Granite of different textures, chiefly, however, of the porphyritic variety; trap, including basalt, greenstone, and porphyry; and in many places lava and tufstone are associated with sandstone, greywacke, clay slate, crystallised limestone, micaceous schist, and quartz dykes, in the most admired disorder. Indeed, the general aspect of the country presents an appearance as if all the odds and ends of rock formation had been carelessly thrown together after the main work of creation was done. To the eye of the experienced digger, the country approaching the table land, which crowns this geological curiosity, presents more auriferous features than the bleak and barren moors traversed by the Snowy River. Not one of the unnumerous miners, of practical as well as theoretical knowledge, with whom we conversed, but declared it was the least likely looking country for gold he had ever seen. Yet, in the bed of the river, where it is about twenty feet wide, and in a gully running into it almost at the highest point of this table land, lie the rich golden deposits, the discovery of which has caused the great rush to the Australian or Snowy Alps. The population at present located there, or rather we may say the majority of them, have rushed from all quarters in the expectation of finding claims that would yield them eight or ten ounces per week, and, as a consequence, those amongst them who have had the courage and perseverance to seek for new ground turn their backs disgusted on claims that, properly worked, would pay £6 or £8 per week. It is from men such as these that the dismal accounts of the Snowy River have emanated. We can assert that within twenty miles of the great "patch" there is abundance of ground on every side that will pay moderate wages, while not a little is now turning out £8 to £10 per man per week. An intelligent Ovens miner, an old acquaintance, was showing us a sample of gold got from his claim, which he described as "deep sinking." "Deep sinking!" was our exclamation, "There is none here." "Oh, we call eight or nine feet deep sinking," was his reply, and so it is. The ground in the bed of the river is shallow. It does not exceed ten, is in many places not more than six, and in some as little as three feet deep. The washdirt is about a foot thick, but many of the Ovens men, whose claims we visited, take up about two feet of the bed rock, which is a sort of decomposed granite, mixed with sandstone and clay slate, and from which they get the coarsest pieces of the metal. The dirt is washed in one short box, with ripples on a false bottom, and about eight feet long. On one or two claims only did we observe two boxes. The one box is said to be quite sufficint to save all the gold, which is exceedingly coarse and granulated. Pieces weighing from one-half to three ounces are quite common, and the smallest are larger than the size of an ordinary pin's head. Nuggets, too, are not rare. In colour the gold wears a brassy appearance, and feels both greasy and light. The river gold is usually much water worn, while that from the banks and dry gullies is more rugged and angular. It differs also very much in value, though the price paid by the banks and storekeepers is uniform for all, viz., £3 10s. or £3 11s. The worst river gold appears to be much mixed with silver, but the other qualities, which are brighter and heavier, are said by judges of gold to be nearly equal in fineness to the produce of the Ovens. Another circumstance of a particularly favourable influence on the future of this gold-field is the extraordinary water-supply abounding in every direction. The river itself contains a very large body of water—to say the least of it, a hundred Ovens sluice-heads per minute. The creeks running into it may all be easily diverted; they are fed from innumerable springs, which require only opening to increase supply to an immense extent. We never before saw a gold-field possessing such an immense extent of shallow ground, particularly adapted for sluicing, supplied so thoroughly with the essential element. It may seem premature to include quartz-mining among the considerations which induce us to give these gold-fields a favourable character. It is not known that any reefs are being worked, while only few are aware that reefs are being prospected. The fact that auriferous quartz-reefs exist is not the less so because so little attention is paid to this branch of mining. The rich ground in the bed of the river has evidently been fed from a large reef, which has now been traced from the head of the range in the direction of the river, and from which some very large and fine specimens of gold in quartz have been taken. Another reef, of a highly promising character is also being opened by a gentleman possessed of sufficient capital to carry out such an enterprise; while from the number of reefs which can be distinctly seen by any one travelling on either of the main roads to the diggings, and from several of which small particles of gold have at times been obtained, we are justified in including good quartz reefs in a description of the favourable features of the Snowy River as a gold-field.

PORT STEPHENS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 13TH.—Our bench of magistrates have been investigating a charge of cattle stealing during their last two sittings, and it is hoped that such a blow would be struck at some of our "moss troopers" on this occasion as to deter others of the fraternity from committing similar depredations for a time. It appears, however, to be impossible to obtain sufficient evidence against any of these gangs of freebooters; neighbours have a wholesome dread of still further losses, or of maltreatment at the hands of these ruffians, and the very men who are loudest in their complaints of loss are the first to shield and assist the delinquents when the case is brought into court. There is current rumour that one of these, the most notorious of our cattle-stealers, after killing his neighbour's beast, makes a point of immediately reloading his gun, which he lays beside him professedly in readiness for "the first man who comes upon him." Of course farmers with wives and families give such a man "a wide berth," and even purposely avoid approaching the spot where they have heard the report of firearms, although secretly dreading that the victim may be a beast of their own. The police stand small chance of catching these gentry, as the cattle-stealers are many, and the constables but two, and the only remedy appears to lie with the injured persons themselves, in forming themselves into cattle-stealing prevention societies, and tracking these "reivers to their dens." We have a large class here who come fully up to Scott's borderers in daring "thieverie"—

> The beeves that make their broth
> From Gloucester and Port Stephens both,

and whose only principle appears to be the rule "that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." I do not mean to say the men charged in the present instance were guilty; there was no evidence that they were so.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the vestry of Stroud church, Mr. P. Snape was elected to serve in the place of Mr. C. H. Green, who retires. Messrs. Nicholls and Laman were re-elected to serve for the current year.

A meeting of the Port Stephens Friendly Society was also held on the same evening, when several matters were remodelled, and the annual fee of the medical officer was increased by one-third. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Shillman, whose zeal in the cause was warmly eulogised by the mover (Mr. Green) amidst loud expressions of assent from the meeting.

Much astonishment has been lately created here by the rumour that cheques signed by our Bench of Magistrates are returned here as "duffers"—in fact, are dishonoured at the bank. Is the Government insolvent? or are holders of these precious documents to proceed against the J.P.s for the amounts of the cheques *in the usual way?*

SYDNEY BILL OF ENTRY.

FOR the week ending Friday, 13th April, 1860, inclusive, compiled expressly for the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

IMPORTS.

ACIDS—40 carboys, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
ALE (in bulk)—30 hogsheads, 165 casks, Willis, Merry, and Co.
ANNATTO—1 cask, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
APPAREL—4 boxes, Perkins; 2 boxes, Clark; 1 case, Order; 2 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 case, R. and W. Paul; 1 case, Rev. Mr. Macyntire; 14 boxes, Nom Hing and Co.
APPLES—18 casks, Edwards; 1 box, J. Mair; 1 box, M'Donald; 1 box, C. Robertson.
ARROWROOT—88 bags, C. Smith.
BACON—1 case, Captain Starsich.
BATH BRICKS—82 boxes, Saunders and Co.; 5 casks, Caird, Patterson and Co.
BAGS—24 bales, Saunders and Co.; 41 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 18 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
BARLEY—100 barrels, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 barrels, 20 half-barrels, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 20 barrels, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 20 barrels, Flower, Salting, and Co.
BEER—(in bulk)—51 hogsheads, D. Cooper and Co.
BEER—(in bottle)—65 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 400 cases, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
BELLOWS—10 pairs, J. Keep.
BISCUITS—6 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
BITTERS—75 cases, Flower, Salting, and Co.
BLOCKS—2 casks, Howe, Walker, and Co.
BLACK OIL—4 casks, Captain Jones.
BOOKS—3 boxes, C. Davis; 1 box, W. Haglatt; 2 cases, W. R. Riley; 1 case, John Bell.
BOOTS—3 trunks, Traube, Brothers, and Mann; 4 trunks, Bensusan and Hass; 4 cases, A. Tange and Co.
BOOTS AND SHOES—5 boxes, Saunders and Co.; 1 case, M. Samuels; 1 box, Chin a Teak.
BRAN—4 tons, T. Barker and Co.
BRANDY—8 hogsheads 23 quarter-casks, Tucker and Co.; 60 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 10 hogsheads, D. Cooper and Co.; 10 hogsheads 20 barrels, F. Macnab and Co.
BROWN PAPER—11 bales, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.
BUGGY—1, A. S. N. Co.
BUTTER—124 kegs, M. Moss and Co.; 1 keg, J. Casell; 92 kegs, S. A. Joseph; 3 kegs, Captain Bowden.
CART—1, Passenger, Wide Bay.
CAUSTIC SODA—40 casks, Anderson, Brothers, and Co.
CHAFFCUTTERS—5 cases, J. Keep.
CHEESE—7 boxes, J. M'Callum; 87, J. J. Peacock; 8 boxes, Pearson and Co.; 40 cases, Caird, Patterson, and Co.
CHICORY—50 cases, J. Dean.
CHINA—18 casks, Mason, Brothers.
CHINESE PROVISIONS—18 packages, Chin-a-Teak.
CHROME—40 tons, Pearson and Co.
CIGARS—1 package, Traube, Brothers, and Mann; 40 cases, Brown and Co.; 50 cases, W. H. Aldis.
CLOGS—1 cask, Mrs. C. Tattersall.
CLOTHING—7 packages, Captain Janssen.
COALS—911 tons, H. Moore.
COCOA—1 case, John Bell.
COCOANUT OIL—14 tuns, C. Smith.
COLOURS—10 kegs, J. Keep.
CONFECTIONARY—3 cases, M. Moss and Co.
CONTENTS UNKNOWN—2 packages, Pearson and Co.; 1 packet, C. Robertson; 1 packet, James Casell.
COPPER—1 cask, Captain Starsich.
CORDAGE—40 packages, H. Moore.
CORKS—4 casks, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.
COTTONS—8 boxes, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 cases, J. Alexander.
CROCKERY—3 crates, J. H. Williams; 21 packages, How, Walker, and Co.; 30 crates, T. Pearson.
CROCKERYWARE—4 casks, A. S. N. Company; 56 crates, Mason, Brothers; 59 crates, W. W. Buckland.
CUTLERY—1 case, Mason Brothers.
DOCUMENTS—1 case, Union Bank; 1 box, C. Robertson.
DOGCARTS—2, J. Milsom, jun.
DOLL—1 case, A. S. N. Company.
DRAPERY—3 packages, C. Smith; 1 bale, A. S. N. Company; 6 cases, J. F. M'Donald; 1 case, Rossiter and Lazarus; 11 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 6 packages, Bensusan and Hass; 3 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 case, Thompson, Symonds, and Co.; 1 case, Saunders and Co.; 1 case, S. A. Joseph; 1 box, D. Cohen and Co.
DRIED FISH—113 bundles, S. A. Joseph.
EFFECTS—2 cases, David Russell; 3 packages, Order; 1 box, How, Walker, and Co.; 1 box, Buyers and Learmonth; 7 boxes, Fiddler; 1 case, H. Ferris; 1 box, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2 packages, Pearson and Co.; 1 box, Dr. Goodwin.
FENDERS—5 crates, J. Keep.
FIRE LAMPS—555, Donaldson, Graham, and Co.
FLOCK—2 bales, H. C. Brookes.
FLOOR CLOTH—4 cases, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
FLOUR—70 tons, N. Caston; 5 tons, J. Dean; 80 tons, T. Barker and Co.; 25 tons, R. Towns, and Co.; 50 tons, T. Bowden; 925 barrels, H. H. Beauchamp; 65 tons, T. Barker and Co.; 5 tons, Molison and Black; 15 tons, R. Towns and Co.
FRUIT—14 packages, Woodward; 1 package, Gladwyn; 1 case, Bannington; 1 bundle, Sheridan; 4 packages, Pearson and Co.; 1 box, Edwards; 4 cases, Pearson and Co.; 7 cases, Captain Bowden.
FURNACE—381 bars, A. S. N. Co.
FURNITURE—1 case, G. Wilkie.
GALVANIZED IRON—8 cases, Frith and Payten.
GIN—74 cases, F. Macnab and Co.
GLASS—11 casks, Mason, Brothers.
GLOVES—1 case, F. Giles and Co.
GLUE—1 bar, J. Keep.
GOLD COIN—20 sovereigns, C. Robertson.
GRATES—7 cases, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
GUM—252 bags, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
HABERDASHERY—1 box, Gilfillan and Co.
HAMS AND BACON—7 cases, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
HARDWARE—1 case, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 5 cases, Fitz-Patrick, and Co.; 27 bundles, J. Keep.
HARMONIUMS—2 cases, W. H. Paling.
HIDES—108, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 12, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 27, Mort and Co.; 167, J. Keep; 50, Lotze and Larnach; 17, Mort and Co.; 198, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 75 bundles, Mort and Co.
HONEY—3 kegs, Pearson and Co.
HORSES—4, Order; 1, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
HOSIERY—1, J. box, Campbell.
INK—3 casks, F. M'Nab and Co.
INSTRUMENTS—4 cases, A. S. N. Company.
IRON—50 tons, Flower, Salting, and Co.
IRONMONGERY—1 box, A. S. N. Company.
IRON SAFES—14 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
IRON STAMPER—1, A. S. N. Company.
JAPAN WARE—1 case, Captain M'Intyre; 2 cases, Captain Jones.
KEDGE ANCHORS—6, J. Keep.
LIMEJUICE—45 casks, C. Smith.
LING FISH—70 boxes, Saunders and Co.
MACHINERY—12 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
MEAL—100 barrels, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
MELTING POTS—9 casks, R. Towns and Co.
NAILS—84 kegs, J. Keep.
NUTS—11 bags, Nom Hing and Co.
OARS—915, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.
OATMEAL—54 barrels, Gilfillan and Co.; 50 barrels, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 50 barrels, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 32, barrels, Flower, Salting, and Co.
OATS—750 bushels, Fairhurst and Co.
OIL—4 cases, L. and S. Samuel; 3 hogsheads, J. Keep; 100 drums, How, Walker, and Co.
OILMEN'S STORES—100 boxes, R. Towns and Co.
OX BOWS—257, J. Keep.
OYSTERS—100 boxes, Saunders and Co.
PAINTS—8 tierces, Caird, Patterson, and Co.
PAPER—38 bales, F. Macnab and Co.; 20 cases, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 26 bales, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 12 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 38 bales, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
PAPERHANGINGS—7 boxes, Saunders and Co.
PEARL BARLEY—50 barrels, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
PEARL SHELL—45 tons, C. Smith.
PEAS—100 barrels, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
PEPPER—27 bags, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
PERFUMERY—2 cases, Franck, Brothers, and Gans.
PICKLES—46 packages, Nom, Hing, and Co.
PLANTS—1 case, Lord.
PLOUGHS—1, J. Cox and Co.
PORTRAIT—1, Kirchner and Co.
POTATOES—1 bag, Sheridan; 30 tons, Captain Barrow; 1 bag, A. S. N. Company; 59 bags, Pearson and Co.; 9 tons, H. H. Beauchamp; 100 tons, Captain Jones; 10 tons, Laidley, Ireland and Co.; 3 tons, J. A. Blacklock; 18 tons, Pearson and Co.; 49 tons, Brown and Hill; 15 tons, Pearson and Co.; 2 tons, H. P. Paiser; 8 tons, Willis, Merry, and Co.
POWDER—2 cases, C. Smith; 7 half-barrels, 2 quarter-barrels, T. P. Reeve.
PRESERVES—3 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
RAMS—3, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
RAW SUGAR—11396 bags, Brown and Co.
RED HERRINGS—100 boxes, Saunders and Co.
RED LEAD—20 kegs, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
RICE—50 barrels, C. Teakle.
RIFLES—2, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
ROCK SALT—5 tons, F. Macnab and Co.
ROPE—591 packages, Brown and Co.
RUM—50 hogsheads, D. Cooper and Co.; 5 ditto, Cameron and Co.; 25 ditto, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
SADDLERY—3 cases, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
SALT—21 tons, F. Macnab and Co.; 20 tons, D. T. Moodie; 160 bags, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 18 bags, F. Macnab and Co.; 150 tons, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
SHAFTS—36 bundles, A.S.N. Company; 11 bundles, H. C. Brookes.
SHEETING—12 bales, Franck, Brothers, and Gans.
SHEEP—1, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
SHEEPSKINS—1 bale, J. Keep.
SHOE BRUSHES—1 case, J. F. D'Donald.
SHOVELS—4 bundles, J. Keep.
SILKS—5 cases, Kirchner and Co.
SKINS—1 bale, W. B. Tooth.
SLATES—1 box, J. Keep; 63,000, A. F. Croom and Co.; 8 boxes, J. F. M'Donald.
SLOPS—6 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 1 case, M. Samuels.
SOAP—15 boxes, C. Smith; 12 tons, How, Walker and Co.
SODA ASH—64 barrels, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
SODA CRYSTALS—470 barrels, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
SODA WATER BOTTLES—40 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
STATIONERY—11 cases, J. L. Sheriff; 1 case, J. Moore; 78 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 case, Chin Ateak; 40 cases, J. J. Peacock.
STEEL—1 bundle, S. A. Joseph; 4 bundles, A. S. N. Company.
SUGAR—6 hogsheads, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 52 tons, E. M. Sayers; 13,930 bags, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
SULPHUR—60 barrels, Macnamara, Son, and Co.
TALLOW—3 casks, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 5 casks, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 9 casks, Lotze and Larnach; 3 casks, Mort and Co.; 2 hogsheads, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 casks, A. S. N. Company, as agents.
TEA—4732 chests, 4329 half-chests, 4200 boxes, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 268 chests, 412 half-chests, 400 boxes, H. Moore.
TELEGRAPH WIRE—168 bundles, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
THERMOMETERS—1 box, A. S. N. Co.
TIMBER—9000 feet, 258 pieces, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 32,926 feet, Captain Starchich.
TIN—1 keg, J. Keep.
TIN PLATES—285 boxes, L. and S. Spyer and Co.
TOBACCO—25 half-tierces, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.
TURPENTINE—50 drums, How, Walker, and Co.; 25 drums, J. Keep.
UMBRELLAS—1 package, Fiddler.
VASES—9 cases, Captain M'Intyre.
VESTAS—4 cases, J. Roberton and Co.
WATCHES—1, Taylor.
WHEAT—2000 bushels 237 bags, T. C. Breillat; 2500 bushels, T. G. Sawkins; 2887½ bushels, T. Barker and Co.; 1166 bushels, H. H. Beauchamp; 29 bags, H. Clarke; 280 bushels, H. Ferris; 4555 bushels, H. H. Beauchamp; 4795 bushels 5020 bushels, T. Barker and Co.; 500 bushels, T. G. Sawkins; 1000 bushels, J. J. Peacock; 620 bushels, Fairhurst and Co.
WHISKY—704 cases, Saunders and Co.; 200 cases, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 30 quarter-casks, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 5 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks, D. Cooper and Co.; 2 quarter-casks, Sage, Miller, and Co.; 49 cases, Cameron and Co.; 367 cases 10 quarter-casks, Flower, Salting, and Co.
WINE—12 cases, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 57 cases 8 quarter-casks (sherry), Flower, Salting, and Co.; 20 quarter-casks (sherry), F. Macnab and Co.; 40 quarter-casks (sherry), Tucker and Co.; 7 hogsheads, 10 quarter-casks (port), D. Cohen and Co.; 16 hogsheads, 17 quarter-casks (sherry), D. Cohen and Co.
WIRE—2 casks, A.S.N. Company.
WOOL—24 bales, Raymond and Co.; 33 bales, M. E. Murnin; 2 bales, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 7 bales, A.S.N. Company; 8 bales, W. B. Tooth; 49 bales, A.S.N. Company as agents; 14 bales, J. Keep; 7 bales, M. Moss and Co.; 44 bales, Mort and Co.; 4 bales, J. Keep; 32 bales, Mort and Co.
WOOLLENS—2 bales, H. C. Brookes.
WOOLPACKS—12 bales, Saunders and Co.; 56 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.

ABSYNTH—38 cases, J. J. Ralph, New Caledonia.
APOTHECARIES' WARE—17 packages, Elliott, Brothers, Moreton Bay.
APPAREL—1 case, Sandon, Moreton Bay; 5 cases, Belt and Macdonald; 2 cases, Donaldson, Graham, and Co.; 1 box, T. Hall—Wide Bay.
APPLES—24 barrels, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., Moreton Bay.
AXES—3 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co., Moreton Bay.
AXLE BLOCKS—12, Iredale and Co., Adelaide.
BARLEY—1 bag, C. Scott and Co., Wellington.
BARROW WHEELS—1, Lotze and Larnach, Wide Bay; 12, J. Keep, Moreton Bay.
BECHE-DE-MER—25 bags, Sam King and Co., Melbourne.
BEER (in bulk)—12 hogsheads, R. and F. Tooth and Co., Moreton Bay.
BEER (in bottle)—10 casks, R. Towns and Co., Wide Bay.
BEDSTEADS—10 packages, Grant, Wide Bay.
BELL—1, Ashdown and Co., London.
BITTERS—6 cases, Bowden and Peden, Moreton Bay.
BLANKETS—3 bales, Colonial Storekeeper, Adelaide.
BONES—12 tons, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., London.
BOOKS—1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., London.
BOOTS—3 packages, Illidge; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, J. Moore; 4 trunks, Saddington and Son—Moreton Bay. 1 box, Lotze, and Larnach—1 trunk, J. Mort and Co., Wide Bay. 10 packages, J. Duguid and Co., South Sea Islands.
BOOTS AND SHOES—4 cases, Illidge, Moreton Bay.
BOILER—1, Ashdown and Co., Moreton Bay.
BRAN—571 bags, W. Wright, Melbourne.
BRANDY—3 hogsheads, Brown and Hill; 2 hogsheads, J. Watkins; 25 cases, G. Moss—Auckland. 2 casks, J. Powell; 3 quarter-casks, Belt and Macdonald—Nelson. 1 hogshead, J. Watkins; 2 quarter-casks, Tucker and Co., Wide Bay; 3 cases, J. A. Buttrey and Co., S. S. Islands; 2 hogsheads, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Napier; 10 cases, G. Griffiths, Hawke's Bay.
BRICKS—1200, Colonial Sugar Co., Melbourne.
BULLOCK DRAY—1, Williams, Melbourne.
BUTTER—22 casks, C. B. Bond; 24 casks, Speer and Meiklejohn; 5 kegs, Graham and Co.; 5 tubs, Bradley; 25 kegs, A. Barry; 2 kegs, Henderson; 66 tubs, Whittingham; 2 kegs, J. Head; 40 casks, Anderson, Campbell, and Co., Melbourne.
CABBAGE TREE—1 package, Anderson, Campbell, and Co., Auckland.
CANDLES—11 cases 1 box, Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 80 boxes 1 cask, Bowden and Peden; 12 boxes, Church, Brothers, Moreton Bay; 22 chests, 12 boxes, Buyers and Learmonth, Port Cooper; 20 boxes, T. Tinley, Nelson: 28 boxes, Fairfax and Co.; 60 boxes, Brown and Hill, Auckland.
CARPETS—3 bundles, O'Neill, Melbourne.
CASTINGS—175, R. Dawson, Moreton Bay.
CEDAR BOARDS—14, Booth, Wide Bay.
CEMENT—108 casks, Willis, Merry, and Co., Adelaide.
CHAIRS—5, Barnes; 2 cases, Lenehan—Moreton Bay. 5 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
CHAMPAGNE—50 cases, Fairhurst and Co., Nelson.
CHICORY—9 cases, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 cases, A. Hamilton—Auckland. 2 cases, J. Fraser and Co., Port Cooper.
CIGARS—4 cases, H. Dixon; 1 case, Fairfax and Co.; 1 case, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 2 cases, M. Barr and Co.; 3 cases, N. Gifford; 2 cases, J. M. Leigh—Auckland. 1 case, Belt and Macdonald, Nelson; 66 boxes, D. N. Jubert, S. S. Islands; 1 package, N. Giffard, Lyttleton; 1 package, Bowden and Peden, Moreton Bay.
CLARET—193 cases, J. J. Ralph, New Caledonia; 16 cases, J. Lanseigne, Auckland.
CLOTHING—1 chest, Reid, Melbourne.
COALS—25 tons, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Circular Head; 120 tons, Bing and Co., Otago.
COCOANUT OIL—21 tuns, Campbell and Co.; 20 tons, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 77 casks, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 17 tuns, W. Harbottle—London.
COFFEE—6 cwt., A. Solmitz and Co., South Sea Islands; 5 cwt., J. Fraser and Co.; Port Cooper.
COLZA OIL—1 drum, J. Fraser and Co., Wide Bay.
COMBS—1 case, A. Drentler and Co., London.
CONFECTIONARY—3 cases, T. Tinley, Nelson.
CONTENTS UNKNOWN—1 parcel, Butts and Caporn, Melbourne; 2 boxes, J. Caldwell, Moreton Bay; 2 cases, W. Willington, London.
COPPER—31 packages, J. Alexander, London.
COPPER ORE—983 bags, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., London.
CROCKERYWARE—6 crates, J. Isaacs; 2 packages, J. Isaacs—Moreton Bay.
CURIOSITIES—1 case, Vial, D'Aram, and Co., London.
CURRANTS—5 barrels, C. Newton, Brother, and Co., Moreton Bay.
DENTISTRY—1 box, Buyers and Learmonth, Wellington.
DOORS—24, Bing and Co., Otago.
DRAPERY—4 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 9 cases, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 6 packages, Rush and Merritt; 6 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 2 cases, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 1 case, S. Moore; 16 packages, C. Newton, Brothers; 1 case, A. and E. A. Levy; 5 packages, F. Geard; 1 truss, G. Stabler; 1 bale, J. Hall, jun.; 5 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 2 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 bale, Chatto and Hughes; 2 cases, Thompson and Co.—Moreton Bay. 2 cases, W. Price, New Zealand. 2 packages, Robert Gray; 2 cases, H. R. Webb—Auckland. 4 packages, Bing and Co., Otago; 8 packages, W. Drynan, Port Cooper; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co., Wellington. 3 cases, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 packages, F. Giles and Co.—Lyttelton. 12 packages, T. Tinley; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 10 cases, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 2 cases, A. and E. A. Levy; 3 cases, W. Acheson and Co.; 1 case, Belt and Macdonald—Nelson. 3 packages, Paterson, Bossen, and Co.; 1 case, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 1 bale, Lotze and Larnach; 2 bales, J. Mort and Co.—Wide Bay. 1 case, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 3 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 7 cases, G. Chisholm—Melbourne. 3 cases, Prince, Bray, and Ogg, London.
DRAY—1, Windas, Wide Bay.
DRIED APPLES—2 half-barrels, Fairfax and Co., Melbourne.
DRIED FISH—55 packages, Cain-Ateak, Melbourne.
DRUGS—1 box, Lotze and Larnach, Wide Bay; 2 packages, Foss, Son, and Co., Moreton Bay; 5 packages, J. Duguid and Co., S. S. Islands.
DUGONG OIL—1 case, J. and E. Row, London; 1 case, S. Clark, Nelson.
EFFECTS—1 box, Williams; 1 parcel, J. Hughes, Moreton Bay. 2 packages, Hall and Alderson, Wellington; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 5 packages, Raymond and Co.—London. 1 case, Colonial Sugar Company; 7 packages, passenger; 11 packages, D. O. Neill; 9 packages, Pitcher—Melbourne. 2 packages, Castles—Wide Bay. 1 box, Buyers and Learmonth, Nelson.
EGGS—1 hogshead, C. B. Bond; 1 hogshead, J. Head—Melbourne.
FANCY GOODS—1 case, M'Mahon; 1 case, Grenville, Moreton Bay. 1 case, W. Willington, London.
FIRE CLAY—27 packages, Colonial Sugar Company, Melbourne.
FISH—3 packages, J. Harpur and Co., Moreton Bay; 32 packages, San Ling, Melbourne.
FLAX—5 bundles, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 2 bundles, Rossiter and Lazarus, Moreton Bay; 45 bundles, M. Donhey, Melbourne.
FLOUR—2 tons, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 30 bags, Bowden and Peden; 6 tons, A.S.N. Co.; 5 tons, J. V. Barnard and Co.; 6 tons, Ebeworth and Co.; 4 tons, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 15 tons, T. Barker and Co.; 5 tons, J. Mort and Co.; 5 tons, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 30 bags, T. C. Breillatt; 6 bags, G. Stabler; 20 bags, Lotze and Larnach; 2 tons, T. Barker and Co.; 3 tons, Belt and Macdonald—Wide Bay. 42 packages, J. Duguid and Co., S.S. Islands; 20 bags, Buyers and Learmonth, Port Cooper. 15 tons, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 10 bags, R. Towns and Co.; 4 tons, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 7¼ tons, T. C. Breillatt; 12 tons, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.—Moreton Bay.
FOWLS—1 coop, Lackerstein, Moreton Bay.
FRUIT—22 cases A. Hearn; 40 cases, Woodward—Moreton Bay. 3 cases, T. Medcalf; 3 cases, Griffiths—Melbourne.
FURNITURE—10 packages, Sweetman; 3 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 6 packages, Barrington; 1 case, Lenehan—Moreton Bay. 40 packages, J. Duguid and Co., South Sea Islands; 10 packages, Taylor—Melbourne. 3 cases, A. Moore, Wide Bay.
GALVANIZED IRON—½ ton, P. N. Russell and Co, Wide Bay.
GENEVA—10 cases, W. W. Buckland, Nelson; 50 cases, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; South Sea Islands.
GIG—1, Conolly, Wide Bay.
GLASS—10 packages, Maist, Melbourne; 1 case, M'Mahon, Moreton Bay.
GLASSWARE—1 cask, J. Keep, Moreton Bay.
GOLD—1 box, 134 ounces, W. Saber, Suez.
GOLD COIN—3 boxes, Commercial Bank (£15,000), Melbourne.
GRAIN—5 bags, E. and W. Paul, Moreton Bay.
GRAM—800 bags, C. B. Bond; 200 bags, Jackson and Co.; 700 bags, H. H. Beauchamp—Melbourne.
GROCERIES—29 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 8 packages, Church, Brothers; 14 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 23 packages, Church, Brothers; 1 case, Smith, Peate, and Co.—Moreton Bay. 7 packages, Lotze and Larnach; 6 packages, J. Mort and Co.; 12 packages, Belt and Macdonald—Wide Bay. 12 packages, Buyers and Learmonth, Port Cooper; 11 packages, Belt and Macdonald, Nelson.
GAUGING INSTRUMENTS—2 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell, Moreton Bay.
HABERDASHERY—1 case, W. Acheson and Co., Moreton Bay.
HARDWARE—9 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 17 cases, N. Caston; 1 case, S. Palmer—Moreton Bay. 1 case, Iredale and Co., Adelaide; 1 cask, Berry, Wide Bay; 2 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
HAY—6 trusses, E. and W. Paul; 50 bales, W. Andrews; 10 bales, R. Campbell—Moreton Bay. 2 bales, Fearnley, Wide Bay.
HEAD MATTER—2 hogsheads, W. Harbottle, London.
HIDES—180, Kirchner and Co.; 4549, R. Towns and Co.; 2362, Hall and Alderson—London.
HIDE CUTTINGS—60 casks, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., London.
HOOP IRON—4 bundles, J. Keep, Moreton Bay.
HORNS—9380, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 7 bales, J. Taylor; 11,360, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.—London.
HORSES—1, W. Green; 8, Ward—Moreton Bay. 12, Strachan, Melbourne; 36, S. Clark, Nelson. 1, Grant; 1, passenger; 1, Windas—Wide Bay.
HOSE—1 case, Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Wellington.
IRON—4 pieces, E. Knox, Melbourne. 18 bars, 8 bundles, Iredale and Co., Adelaide.
IRONBARK—2 pieces, Buyers and Learmonth, New Plymouth.
IRONMONGERY—2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 18 packages, E. C. Weekes; 2 packages, Friend and Son; 10 packages, J. Keep—Moreton Bay. 1 box, Lotze and Larnach, Wide Bay. 29 packages, C. Scott and Co., Wellington.
IRON BARS—26, Colonial Sugar Company, Melbourne.
IRON CHAIRS—2, R. Dawson, Moreton Bay.
IRON NUTS—2 boxes, J. Keep, Moreton Bay.
IRON PIPES—1 ton, R. Dawson, Moreton Bay. 192, Colonial Sugar Company, Melbourne.
IRON TILES—1 case, Ashdown and Co, Wide Bay.
IRON WORK—2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co., Wide Bay.
JAMS—10 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co., Moreton Bay.
JAPAN WARE—1 case, Captain Macintyre, Melbourne.
JEWELLERY—3 cases, H. Schlesky, Moreton Bay; 1 case, Dortsch and Henry, Auckland.
KIP—2 bales, Buyers and Learmonth, Nelson.
LEATHER—43 bales, Hall and Alderson, London; 1 bale, Saddington and Son, Wide Bay; 1 bale, Hall and Alderson—Ipswich. 2 bales, Hall and Alderson, Wellington; 3 packages, Hall and Alderson, Port Cooper; 1 package, G. Stabler, Moreton Bay.
LIME JUICE—1 cask, Rundle, Walford, and Co., Moreton Bay.
LOBSTERS—3 barrels, Kin Ashew, Melbourne.
MACE—2 casks, Prost, Kohler, and Co., Auckland.
MACHINERY—87 packages, Colonial Sugar Company, Melbourne; 2 cases, G. Stabler; 1 case, E. Bingham, Moreton Bay.
MAIZE—30 bags, W. Short; 39 bags, Graham and Co.—Moreton Bay; 269 bags, W. Wright; 120 bags, Lowther; 947 bags, H. H. Beauchamp; 50 bags, Jackson and Co.—Melbourne; 13 bags, Fearnley, Wide Bay.
MATCHES—10 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
MATTRESSES—2 bundles, Grant, Wide Bay; 1 package, Belt and Macdonald—Nelson.
MATTING—20 rolls, R. Towns and Co., Adelaide.
MEDICINES—1 case, Rundle, Walford, and Co., Melbourne.
METAL—3 casks, H. Hyman, London.
MILLINERY—1 case, J. A. Mathews, Wellington; 1 case, J. A. Mathews, Port Cooper.
MISSIONARY STORES—362 packages, J. Duguid and Co., S. S. Islands.
MOLASSES—12 hogsheads, R. Towns and Co., Adelaide.
MUSTARD—1 case, S. Moore, Moreton Bay.
NAILS—30 kegs, Bing and Co., Otago; 20 kegs, C. Newton, Brothers and Co.; 1 keg, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 kegs, J. Keep—Moreton Bay. 4 kegs, Levicks and Piper, New Zealand; 4 kegs, Ashdown and Co., Wide Bay; 8 kegs, Iredale and Co., Adelaide; 4 kegs, Levicks and Piper, Melbourne.
NATURAL CURIOSITIES—1 case, Sir W. Denison, London; 1 case, J. B. Turner, Southampton.
NIGHT LIGHTS—1 package, J. Fraser and Co., Wide Bay.
OARS—20, T. Day, Moreton Bay.
OATMEAL—10 barrels, Brown and Hill, Auckland.
OIL—40 drums, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 3 drums, J. Keep; 6 drums, J. B. Holdsworth—Moreton Bay. 1 can, J. Mort and Co., Wide Bay.
OILCLOTH—1 roll, J. Hall, jun., Moreton Bay.
OILMEN'S STORES—4 cases, J. Simmons; 61 cases, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 9 cases, Lackerstein; 45 cases, Bowden and Peden; 11 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 26 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 3 cases, J. Caldwell; 5 cases, Foss, Son, and Co.; 25 cases, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 40 cases, Church, Brothers, Moreton Bay. 50 boxes, T. Tinley, Nelson.
OLD LEAD—3 tons, H. Hyman, London.
ONIONS—14 bags, C. Brown, Moreton Bay; 10 bags, Fearnley, Wide Bay.
OYSTERS—30 bags, Clark; 10 bags, Kimber—Melbourne.
PAINTS—4 kegs, J. Keep, Moreton Bay.
PAPER—3 bales, T. Linley, Nelson; 1 package, Church, Brothers, Moreton Bay; 1 bale, J. Kohn and Co., Wide Bay.
PERFUMED SPIRITS—2 cases, N. Giffard, Wide Bay.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS—1 package, T. S. Glaister, Nelson; 1 box, T. S. Glaister, Auckland; 14 cases, O'Neill, Melbourne.
PICKLES—30 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co., Moreton Bay.
PICTURES—1 case, Allan, Street, and Norton, London.
PIPES—1 box, H. C. Brookes, Moreton Bay.
PLANS—2 cases, C. Newton Brothers and Co., Moreton Bay.
PLANTS—11 cases, Nutter; 3 cases, Kirchner and Co.; 2 cases, C. Brown—Melbourne; 1 bundle, J. Baptist, Moreton Bay.
PLATES—1 box, Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Nelson.
PLATED WARE—1 case, Flavelle Brothers, Moreton Bay; 4 1 parcel, S. Hoffnung and Co., Melbourne.
PORTER—2 cases, Lotze and Larnach, Wide Bay.
POTATOES—35 bags, C. Brown; 11 bags, J. M'Kanney; 20 bags, J. Welsh—Moreton Bay; 25 bags, Fearnley; 10 bags, Ward and Co.—Wide Bay.
PRINTING MATERIALS—6 cases, J. Duguid and Co., S. S. Islands.
RAGS—50 bales, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 40 bales, J. K. Fraser; 15 bales, H. Hyman—London.
RAISINS—1 case, Bing and Co., Otago.
RAW SUGAR—3 tons, Brown and Hill; 3 tons, T. Donaghy; 2 tons, Colonial Sugar Company—Auckland. 1 ton, R. Towns and Co.; 1 ton, Colonial Sugar Company; 16 mats, Lotze and Larnach; 1 ton, J. Watkins—Wide Bay. 35 mats, J. Hughes, Moreton Bay.
RESIN—50 casks, E. and J. Row, Moreton Bay.
RICE—120 bags, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 6 bags, J. Simmons—Moreton Bay. 19 casks, H. H. Beauchamp, Melbourne; 200 bags, Prost, Kohler, and Co., Auckland.
ROCK SALT—4 tons, J. Harpur and Co., Moreton Bay; 1 ton, Raymond and Co., Wide Bay.
ROPE—34 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 1 bundle, J. Keep; 1 coil, R. Towns and Co.—Moreton Bay.
RUM—5 quarter-casks, Belt and Macdonald; 1 hogshead, J. Powell—Nelson. 1 hogshead, Tucker and Co.; 2 hogsheads, N. Giffard—Wide Bay. 10 hogsheads, J. Powell; 10 hogsheads, Gilfillan and Co.; 10 hogsheads, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.—Auckland.
SADDLERY—1 bundle, H. C. Brookes; 3 cases, Butler, Brothers and Co.; 2 cases, Bowen—Moreton Bay. 1 case, Binnie; 1 case, J. Mort and Co.—Wide Bay. 1 case, H. C. Brookes, Otago.
SALT—11 bags, Fairhurst and Co., Wide Bay; 19 packages, J. Duguid and Co., S. S. Islands. 6 bags, G. Stabler; 5 bags, R. Towns and Co.—Moreton Bay.
SALT FISH—50 bags, Kin Ashew, Melbourne.
SASHES—2 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
SAUSAGE MACHINES—1, E. T. Penfold, Wellington.
SHANK BONES—8 tons, 7 cwt., L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 34,400, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.—London.
SHEEP—16, A. S. N. Company, Moreton Bay.
SHEET IRON—5 cwt., P. N. Russell and Co., Wide Bay.
SHEEPSKINS—4 bales, J. Taylor; 7 bales, Brierley, Dean, and Co.—London.
SHOE THREAD—1 case, Saddington and Son, Melbourne.
SIEVES—1 bundle, J. Keep, Moreton Bay.
SILK—1 parcell, Rossiter and Lazarus, Moreton Bay.
SILVER PLATE—1 case, Pearson and Co., Moreton Bay.
SKINS—4 bales, L. and S. Spyer and Co. London; 3 bales, Saunderson and Co.—London.
SLATES—40,000, Willis, Merry, and Co., Melbourne.
SLOPS—1 case, W. and S. Gardiner, Moreton Bay.
SOAP—20 boxes, T. Tinley; 5 boxes, S. Clark—Nelson. 25 boxes, J. Duguid and Co.; 20 boxes, Bing and Co. S. S. Islands.
SODA—1 cask, J. Hughes, Moreton Bay.
SODAWATER—10 baskets, S. A. Joseph, Moreton Bay.
SPADES—1 bundle, J. Keep; 2 bundles, J. B. Holdsworth—Moreton Bay.
SPOKES—3000, W. Wright, Melbourne.
STATIONERY—2 packages, J. L. Sheriff, Moreton Bay. 2 cases, J. Mort and Co; 1 case, J. Kohn and Co.—Wide Bay.
STONE—411 pieces, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., New Caledonia.
STOVE—1, P. N. Russell and Co., Nelson.
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS—2 cases, Gregory, Cabitt, and Co., Port Cooper.
STRAW HATS—1 case, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co., Moreton Bay.
STUFFED BIRDS—1 case, A. Rhodes, London.
SUET—8 cases, Palmer, Melbourne.
SUGAR—14 tons, Colonial Sugar Company; 46 tons 5 cwt., Colonial Sugar Company; 42 bags, A. S. Webster—Auckland. 21 cwt., Church Brothers; 10 cwt., Bowden and Peden—Moreton Bay. 19 bags, Belt and Macdonald; 1 ton, Colonial Sugar Company—Wide Bay. 5 tons, Colonial Sugar Company; Adelaide. 26 packages, J. Duguid and Co.; 22 cwt., A. Solmitz and Co.; 25 kegs, 17 half-tierces, C. Smith—S. S. Islands. 28 tons, Colonial Sugar Company, Port Cooper. 21 cwt., W. W. Buckland, Nelson.
SUGAR (Refined)—1 ton, Colonial Sugar Company, Auckland; 3 cwt., Colonial Sugar Company, Nelson.
SULPHURIC ACID—6 cases, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Moreton Bay.
SUNDRIES—1 case, Bowden and Peden, Moreton Bay; 1 box, Mein, Melbourne.
TAPIOCA—6 cases, Prost, Kohler, and Co., Auckland.
TAR—1 case, T. Mort and Co., Wide Bay.
TARTARIC ACID—1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Moreton Bay.
TEA—100 half-chests, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 40 half-chests A. Hamilton; 20 boxes, 10 half-chests, J. Caldwell; 2 chests, 4 half-chests, 100 boxes, J. Watkins; 21 half-chests, S. A. Joseph; 10 chests, 19 half-chests, A. Hamilton; 20 boxes, 10 half-chests, Fairfax and Co.—Auckland. 23 boxes, Fairhurst and Co., Wellington; 5 chests, 10 half-chests, 20 boxes, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Lyttleton; 5 chests, 30 half-chests, Bing and Co., Otago; 11 boxes, J. Duguid and Co., S. S. Islands; 10 half-chests, 5 chests, Fairfax and Co.; 10 chests, Belt and Macdonald; 75 boxes, Bing and Co.; 30 half-chests, S. A. Joseph; 20 boxes, J. Powell; 4 half tons, Colonial Sugar Company; 6 chests, 8 half-chests, W. Douglass—Nelson. 2 chests, J. Mort and Co.; 2 chests, Belt and Macdonald; 4 chests, Dangar, Gilchrist and Co.—Wide Bay. 2 chests, Lotze and Larnach, 1 quarter-chest, Rossiter and Lazarus; 2 chests, 4 half-chests, Church, Brothers; 5 chests, 10 half-chests, Bowden and Peden—Moreton Bay.
TIMBER—19,143 feet, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., New Caledonia.
TIN—6 boxes, W. S. Friend and Son, Moreton Bay.
TINWARE—3 packages, Bing and Co., Otago.
TOBACCO—1 tierce 3 half-tierces, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 half-tierce, N. Giffard; 2 boxes 1 half-tierce, J. M. Leigh; 25 boxes, H. M'Crea; 2 three-quarter boxes, A. Hamilton; 16 packages, J. M. Leigh; 5 half-tierces, Gilfillan and Co.—Auckland. 1 case, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 half-tierce, N. Giffard; 1 case, Church, Brothers; 1 package, Lotze and Larnach; 1 half-tierce, Bowden and Peden,—Moreton Bay. 1 half-tierce, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., Wide Bay; 3 three-quarter boxes, W. W. Buckland; 46 boxes, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.—Nelson. 17 boxes, J. J. Ralph, New Caledonia; 1 box, Captain Anderson, S. S. Islands; 1 package, N. Giffard, Lyttleton; 30 boxes, J. Fraser and Co., Port Cooper; 4 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
TOYS—5 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
TREACLE—20 hogsheads, Colonial Sugar Company, Adelaide.
TREENAILS—12,640, S. and H. Solomon, London.
TRUNKS—1 set, Bing and Co., Otago.
TUBS—19 nests, Bing and Co., Otago.
TURPENTINE—1 case, J. Mort and Co., Wide Bay.
TYPE—2 boxes, Sharwood, Hongkong.
VERMONTH—10 cases, J. J. Ralph, New Caledonia.
VESTAS—1 case, Newton, Brothers, and Co., Moreton Bay; 6 cases, Bing and Co., Otago.
VINEGAR—1 quarter-cask, G. Stabler; 1 keg, R. Towns and Co.—Moreton Bay.
WAGER SKIFF—1, W. Buckland, Melbourne.
WATCH—1, Brush and Mac Donnell, Moreton Bay.
WAX FLOWERS—1 box, Farrell, Moreton Bay.
WHALEBONE—1 bundle, Hall and Alderson; 8 bundles, F. Korff, London.
WHITE LEAD—50 kegs, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co., Moreton Bay.
WHITING—1 case, J. Hughes, Moreton Bay.
WINE—1 quarter-cask, J. Mort and Co.; 3 cases, J. E. Blake and Co.; 4 cases, R. Hutchinson—Moreton Bay. 2 quarter-casks, J. Watkins; 2 quarter-casks, R. Towns and Co.—Wide Bay. 2 quarter-casks, G. Griffiths, Hawkes Bay; 3 quarter-casks, J. C. Peter, Auckland; 2 quarter-casks, Belt and Macdonald, Nelson; 50 quarter-casks 50 hogsheads 9 pipes, R. Towns and Co. (port)—Melbourne. 2 cases, J. Duguid and Co.; 1 quarter-cask, J. A. Buttrey and Co.—S. S. Islands. 30 cases 1 hogshead, J. J. Ralph, New Caledonia; 15 quarter-casks 15 octaves, F. H. Pollard, Hongkong.
WOOL—110 bales, Hall and Alderson; 22 bales, J. D. M'Lean; 335 bales, Joy and Co.; 197 bales, Campbell and Co.; 285 bales, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 11 bales, Joy and Co.; 26 bales, S. D. Gordon; 11 bales, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 10 bales, H. Nouffiard; 193 bales, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 39 bales, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 27 bales, G. Raff and Co.; 23 bales, C. G. Bournan; 39 bales, J. and G. Harris; 9 bales, G. Lee; 19 bales, Sanderson and Co.; 3 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 17 bales, Gore, Brothers; 30 bales, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 59 bales, W. B. Tooth; 401 bales, H. Nouffiard; 4 bales, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 40 bales, Ebsworth and Co.; 448½ bales, Joy and Co.; 117½ bales, S. D. Gordon; 17 bales, Buyers and Learmonth; 94½ bales, D. Cohen and Co.; 31 bales, S. and H. Solomon; 10 bales, C. Levy; 105 bales, J. Taylor; 115 bales, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 137 bales, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 20 bales, R. Towns and Co.; 17 bales, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 bales, G. S. Lathes and Co.—London.
WOOL BAGGING—1 bale, Lotze and Larnach; 2 bales, J. Mort and Co.—Wide Bay.
WOOLPACKS—1 bale, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co., London.
WORK BOXES—2 cases, Holborn, Moreton Bay.
ZINC—1 roll, Friend, Moreton Bay; 8 tons, H. Hyman, London.

THE THEATRES.—During the past week, the Prince of Wales and Royal Victoria Theatres, under the spirited management of Mr. S. Colville, have been open for the entertainment of numerous well pleased audiences. At the former house, that dramatic fairy tale of love and *diablerie*—the Spirit of the Waters—has nightly been very successful,—its scenery, costumes, and properties, &c., being unexceptionable, and the piece itself highly amusing. The story of the loves of Undine and Sir Hildebrand is one full of diversified incident; not the least pleasing amongst which is the martial array of fairy warriors in the Second Act, under their indignant commandress. The eccentric freaks of His Sable Majesty himself excites also considerable amusement, especially amongst the younger portion of the holiday folks present. The Spirit of the Waters was played all the week, and performed also on Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of parties not resident at Sydney. At the other house dramas, melo-dramas, the laughable burlesque of the Lady of Lyons and other pieces, have been brought out so as to suit all tastes. This evening, the principal performance at the Prince of Wales' Theatre is announced to be an extravaganza, entitled the Nymph of Lierleburgh, or the Knight and the Spirits and Water. Several novelties are in active course of preparation, and amongst them, we believe, an historical tragedy of deep interest, translated from the work of an eminent foreign writer.

THE VACANT SEATS.—The *Maitland Mercury* states that there is likely to be a sharp and bitter contest for Mr. Jones's seat for the Hunter. At present the only name suggested as a candidate is that of Mr. Redman, of Sydney. For Wollombi, Mr. Joseph Eckford, of Maitland, has been named; and, as we understand, several Wollombi electors have already requested Mr. Eckford to stand, in fulfilment of a promise made by him some months since.—*Mercury*.

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POSTSCRIPT TO THE SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.

THE new gold-field at the base of the Australian Alps has not belied its reputation for richness or for nuggets, numbers of which now adorn the shop-windows of Sydney. In our last account of the Snowy, we were obliged to trust much to hearsay, and had to pick out the truth from the conflicting statements of the lucky diggers, and of those who courted fortune in vain. We sought not to dazzle our distant readers by inflated accounts of Kiandra, but at the same time we did not deem it right to ignore what was patent to these who choose to see it—that a valuable gold-field had been discovered. Since the departure of the last mail we have had ample confirmation of the fact, and the increasing amount of gold sent by escort proves that the new diggings are very valuable. There is one thing very remarkable about these diggings, and that is, the circumscribed area in which the gold has been found. The gold itself is heavy, nuggetty, and waterworn, and must have been brought down by the river some distance from the places where it was discovered. Yet, with the exception of about a mile and a half, there is no gold worth speaking about either below or above Kiandra, which is in the heart of the diggings itself. But this area of a mile and a half has proved very rich, although not so rich as some spots at Ballaarat and Bendigo. It is well to note here as an indication of the good order on the diggings, that although there have been thousands of men at Kiandra who have been unsuccessful in searching for gold in the vicinity of this rich spot; there has been no "jumping" of these first-rate claims. Doubtless, many have looked with envious eyes upon the gold they could not hope to share, but nobody has ever attempted to oust those people who were so fortunate as to be first to possess themselves of the richest ground on the Snowy. The letters sent by our Special Reporter enable us now to describe with accuracy the Kiandra diggings. They are situated in the bed of a small sinuous stream, the Snowy River, which runs between a succession of bald hills and thinly timbered ranges. The claims of the miners extend from forty to fifty yards on either side of the river, the gold lying on a rich-looking clay, on a granite and slaty bottom. There are no quartz ranges within a considerable distance of the workings, and in this respect Kiandra differs from diggings generally. The bed claims in the river have all proved rich, yielding from ten to sixty ounces per day. The sinking varies from five to ten feet, but the labour is excessive, owing to the pressure of the water, which must be kept under in order to procure washing stuff. But beyond this particular spot on the river gold has not been found in paying quantity; the colour can be got almost anywhere, but this would not warrant the labour necessary even to procure rations. The river has been tried on both sides of it for upwards of eight miles, and the hills adjacent have been thoroughly prospected, but nothing has been found to justify a greater expenditure of labour.

The mode of working the bed claims is simple enough. Races are cut to turn the river, which is then dammed up, and its course being diverted, the bed is open to be explored. This is found to consist of rotten slate, interspersed with little pebbles, which is broken up with the pick, and then run through a sluice. The gold found is large and nuggetty, somtimes flaky, but never very fine. The success of persons in the bed claims varies considerably. Thus, we hear of a party of three who in six weeks obtained 441 ounces from a soft slaty rock, only two feet below the gravel. Two diggers made £600 each in one month. Then we had four diggers in Sydney who had in their possession, besides £1000 worth of gold, a nugget weighing 128¾ ounces, in which the quartz was of a dark red iron colour. Another nugget weighed nine lbs., the surface of which was closely intersected in all directions by veins of gold, which in numerous places cropped out in small waterworn nuggets of various shapes. This was found some distance from the river, two and a half feet under the surface of a hill. At one time in Sydney there was displayed in a jeweller's shop over £6000 worth of gold from the famous Snowy. And very tempting and glittering the metal looked heaped up in a silver salver, and everybody gazed upon it wistfully as he passed by. The largest nugget yet found weighed 160 ounces; this was deposited for safety in the Commissioners' camp, together with other nuggets weighing respectively, 93, 23, and 62 ounces. The value of the gold upon the average is £3 11s. 8d. an ounce.

The population at the Snowy numbers now about 3000. It is said that 2000 intend to winter there, and they have already petitioned the Government to keep open the camp, and to establish an efficient police force. Pending an answer from the Executive, the miners have organised a volunteer police, or protection committee, whose appointment has had a striking effect upon the rascals who infest Kiandra. The pay of the special constables is fixed at £4 a-week, and they are to be under the orders of the Government Commissioner. The arrangement is only intended to be temporary, for as soon as the Government have increased their police, the functions of the committee will cease, and the specials will be disbanded. In this proceeding we observe a wide contrast to the lawless violence which was so rampant under Judge Lynch in California, both in the cities and the mines, from 1849 to 1854. Not that Kiandra has been free from felony and rascaldom, or that here and there a knave caught *in flagrante delicto* has not been dragged in the river, or had his head shaved somewhat roughly. These are warrantable inflictions under the circumstances, but we have never heard that the diggers have proceeded as did those in California, to the last dread extremity, or ever dreamt of doing so. The supremacy of the law has always been acknowledged, and a disposition has been shewn to aid the authorities in repressing outrage and crime. In a word, Kiandra has been as orderly as any diggings under the same conditions—a large population suddenly collected from all the colonies, and with only a handful of men to maintain order.

Since our last summary the escorts have brought down over 14,000 ounces. For the population, this is not much, but for the number who have bed claims, and who alone are doing well, it represents large earnings. Still it must not be concealed that thousands of people have been unable to do anything for themselves at Kiandra, and that those alone are prospering who were first on the field to secure river claims. The eager search all the country round has only proved thus far that the precious metal is confined to a very small area. But there are some men, and good judges of a gold country, who predict that next spring a rich field will be found to the south of Kiandra. If it should so turn out it will be well for the country.

The action of the Government with reference to these mines has not been so prompt as many have desired. This is in part due to the negligence of their own Commissioners, and to their fear that the Parliament would refuse to sanction unauthorised expenditure. Something has been done, however, in the prospect of those terrible snow storms occurring which are common to the locality in winter. Guide posts from Kiandra towards a place of safety have been erected to direct the diggers should it be necessary for them to make a precipitate retreat. It is also in contemplation to establish the electric telegraph, so that Kiandra and Sydney may be *en rapport*. The cost of this undertaking will be about £7000, but the money will be well spent, since daily and reliable information as to the prospects of the mines will serve to check misdirected enterprise, to give steadiness to trade, and to regulate the movements of the mining population. By next spring when we may expect an immense population at the Snowy, the Government will have organised a sufficient force to preserve order, and if the country around should prove as rich as has been predicted, a people will be planted at the foot of the Alps whose industry must add to the prosperity of the colony, and tend to their own enrichment. A township has been already decided on at Kiandra, and large and commodious buildings erected by enterprising traders. Arrangements have also been made by the Government to run a weekly escort, a provision which cannot fail to prove beneficial to the diggers. Upon a review of the whole of the facts that have come to light, we are warranted in saying that the Snowy River gold-field has proved as rich as any discovered hitherto in the colony. The field unfortunately is too limited in extent. It is stated however that the discoverer, Mr. Pollock, has found out another rich diggings further south. The approach of winter will prevent the locality in question from being at present tested.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

WE have news from Tongatabu to the 22nd March by the U. S. Flying Dragon.

The natives were all preparing for a great gathering in May, at Lifuka, one of the Haabais.

There had been upwards of 2000 tons of shipping in the harbour of Nukualofa (Tonga), during the current year. Among the arrivals was the Mary Louisa, a small vessel from New Zealand looking for sites for sheep stations. After a stay of some twenty-five days, and an inspection of the whole island, it was intimated from King George that he would neither sell nor lease any land there. The parties concerned at once left for Fiji highly indignant.

On the 17th March arrived the French corvette La Chilalle, Captain De Cintre, and on the following day, the captain with his chaplain and the French priests residing at Tonga, came suddenly upon the Governor and laid before him a charge of having violated the second clause of the treaty with France. A document was written out in French and Tongese which the Governor signed. It was to the following effect:—

"In the second clause of this Treaty made on the 9th January, 1855, by Toubou, the King of all the Tonga Islands, and the Governor of his Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of France, it was made plain that the Catholics were to have equal rights in worldly matters with other sects. But not one of the Catholics has been appointed or entitled to govern, or to be a magistrate or officer, thereby breaking the treaty. And there was a meeting held to investigate the affairs of the land, but no Catholic was called. Therefore it is positively made known these things must be abolished. The Catholics are to assist in Government, and be magistrates, and be officers, and the Catholics and Wesleyans are to meet together according to the due proportions of each party, and this writing is to be made known by Toubou and the Chiefs to all the people.

"By order of Teubou, the chief magistrate,

"(Signed) SHADRACH MUMVI."

It was said that the French commander had demanded the deposition of the Governor of Haabai, and that upon the Governor of Tonga declaring he had not the power to do this, there had been a threat to carry off the King himself to New Caledonia. As, however, this interview had been private, it is probable that the current stories of what took place at it were greatly exaggerated. The corvette was, at the date of our advices, still at anchor. Her next destination was Fiji.

The second clause of the Treaty of January, 1855, is in the following terms: "The Catholic Religion is declared free in all the Islands subject to the King of the Tonga Islands. The members of that religion shall there enjoy all the privileges accorded to the Protestants."

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

The undermentioned persons have been advertised for in the Sydney Morning Herald from the 9th March, to the 9th April, 1860.

Mrs. Julia M. Burke, John George Blackley, Mr. Brindley, Mr. W. Black, Mrs. Boyde, Harry Bond, Mr. Barr, John G. Bisset, Mrs. James Boyd, Eliza A. Barre, Mr. H. C. Beverly, Mr. August Christian Wilhelm Braune, W. H. Branch, W. Brisco, Lydia Baker, Mr. Benson, William Baldry.

Captain Crawford, Margaret Cormack, William Chambers, William Fraser Clarke, Mr. Clements, Mr. Carruthers, Graeg Boyd Cunninghame, Mr. Joseph Cordell, James Curran, Robert Cole, Mr. William Carruthers, Bridget Christie, Mr. Darby Considine, Lawrence Conway.

Thomas Douglass, David Denny, Mr. Haley C. Dardin, Mrs Devoy.

Thomas Edwards, Thomas Smith Ellison, R. P. Ellis, Martin Elward, John Alexander Erskine, Esq., M.D.

Edward Flood, John Francis, John Fooks.

Mr. Goggin, Mannini Giacomo, Mary Ann Gibbons, John H. Gilbert, James Godfrey Goodeer, Eliza Gurrie, Mr. Alexander Grieve.

Benjamin Harbottle, (alias John Wood,) Ann Higson, Thomas H—, O. L. Harrington, Fanny Holmes, Henry Hood, Samuel Hurst.

James Ives.

Richard Johnson, Robert Jones, Mrs. Jeffries, Emily Jones, William Joel.

Michael Kelly, Augustus Knight, John Kennedy.

Ann Laphin, William. Henry Little, Mary Ann Linehan.

Mr. Frederick Manton, Mary M'Cartney, John Murphy.

Helen Owen, Mr. Oldham.

William Parish, Maryanne Parish, Elizabeth Pollard, William Pow, William Payne, John Murray Pringle.

John Quinn.

Henrietta, John, or Wm. Roberts, J. Rogers, Frank Riley.

Alfred Starr, Mrs. Shell, Isaac Salisbury, Henry Schroder, Dr. John Sanderson, Wm. Souster, Mrs. Sandford.

Mrs Turney, Edmund Thomas.

Mr. Vickery.

Yakobus Werre, Mrs. Wilmington, William Wood.

COMMERCIAL.

PROPERTY CIRCULAR.

THE depressed aspect of business generally and the unsettled state of monetary matters in the city during the past month accounts, in a measure, for the want of activity which has characterised this market since the departure of last mail.

A considerable amount of property, however, has changed hands, and within the last few days there has been a better enquiry, and more inclination evinced to invest, although no alteration can be quoted in prices, nor do we consider any marked improvement in the latter can be expected for some short time.

The most encouraging feature of the market is the withdrawal for a season of a considerable number of properties which were previously for sale; and should the glowing accounts from the new gold-fields be realised in the spring, we may anticipate a better demand and much more satisfactory results.

The number of sales by order of mortgagees which have latterly taken place is to be attributed to the fact of a very large amount of these investments, made three and five years ago when land was at its height, falling due; and as the market for some description of city properties may be said to have declined during that period full 50 per cent., some difficulty often occurs in realising to cover.

There are but few really choice city properties in the market, or for which present market rates will be accepted.

Suburban cottage residences with grounds are constantly enquired for, and, if favourably situated, would find ready buyers.

Well known good country agricultural properties would also find a good market.

Our sales since the departure of the last mail comprise—

Two 500-acre grants land, about twelve miles from Berrima, £4000.

Land in Rose-street, Shepherd's Nursery, £3 7s 6d per foot.

The Hibernian Inn and 3 acres of land, Ashfield, £700.

Allotments, town of Kiama, £50 each.

34 acres of land, about a mile beyond the Cook's River Dam, £347.

A six-roomed house, in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, £615.

A small cottage and allotment of land in Campbell-street, Balmain, £330.

Allotment of land Mount-street, Pyrmont, with several small delapidated cottages, £300.

53 acres land, Lane Cove, with improvements, £300.

300 acres land, George's River, 170.

Block of land, Longbottom, with improvements, £365.

3 small cottages, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, £550.

Small cottage, Henrietta-street, Chippendale, £110.

Land at Picton, nearly opposite the proposed railway station, £210 per acre.

Leasehold building allotment, Pyrmont, £6 per annum, for 96 years.

Allotments of land, Dowling-street, £6 per foot.

24½ acres of land, Driver's Road, Burwood, for £866, or £35 per acre.

Land on the Ashfield Park Estate, £50 per acre.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.

Bank-buildings, George-street, 14th April.

CATTLE CIRCULAR.

[MR. THOMAS DAWSON.]

FAT CATTLE.—There has been a full supply during the week, and rates have not ruled so high. The prices obtained at the Homebush Sale Yards since last report have been for prime cows £5; 2nd quality from £3 10s to £3 15s. First-class bullocks £6 10s; second, £4 10s; inferior nominal.

FAT SHEEP.—The market is not quite so firm: a better supply to hand than was anticipated, a slight reduction has been submitted to, and a further one likely to take place; wethers, 15s to 17s 6d; ewes, 11s 6d to 13s.

STORE CATTLE.—Since the intelligence of fine rains to the southward, there have seen some inquiries for this class of stock, and large sales have been effected during the week at full rates.

STORE SHEEP.—Wethers in demand at 12s, buyers do not feel inclined to exceed that figure. Breeding ewes are also enquired about.

HORSES.—Good stock only will sell with satisfaction. At the Produce Sale at the Railway Terminus, there seems to be an increasing number of buyers every week, and the prices obtained give every satisfaction to the producer.

Prices to-day.—Fat calves, from 17s to 38s 6d; keg butter, from 9d to 16d per lb.; fowls from 3s 1d to 5s 6d; ducks 4s per couple; eggs 2s 1d per dozen; hides 10s to 15s each.

421, George-street, Sydney, April 13th

DENILIQUIN STOCK MARKET

THURSDAY, April 5.—The prospects of a propitious season for our stationholders are becoming weekly more favourable. During Wednesday night and part of to-day there was a heavy fall of rain. Cheering accounts of grazing prospects reach us from most quarters. In actual sales few transactions have come to our knowledge in the course of the week. Messrs. C. Brown and Co. report the sale of 900 head of mixed store cattle, principally cows, at an average of £3 7s 6d. Messrs. Mackenzie Brothers have purchased a mob of 100 horses at £4 12s 6d all round. A mob of 230 prime fat cattle, principally bullocks, belonging to Messrs. Fraser and Elliot, crossed on Wednesday. They are intended for the Melbourne market. The same parties have a mob of horses a few days' journey behind. A small mob of horses from Mr. Peters' station, Murrumbidgee, have passed since our last. On Friday, 2000 fat sheep, belonging to Messrs. Clarke and Macleay, crossed at Deniliquin. On Tuesday, 2000 fat sheep of Mr. Brodribb's arrived here. We hear of several mobs of cattle and sheep as being on the way. Mr. Grenville's 1300 store cattle may be shortly expected. Mr. Cummings' mob is close at hand. Messrs. Tyson's 40,000 store sheep left New England in the first week of March. In our last the sheep sold by Mr. Turner were wrongly described as "mixed;" they were all wethers.—*Pastoral Times.*

LABOUR MARKET.

[HAIGH AND BROWN.]

There is an unusually large supply of labour in our market at the present time. Mechanics, farm servants, grooms, shepherds, domestic servants, &c., are anxious for employment, and numerous engagements have been entered into at a trifling reduction of former rates of wages. The return of diggers from the Snowy River, and the arrival of good descriptions of labour from the neighbouring colonies, have contributed to the number of applicants for situations. Female servants are less scarce.

[SPENCER ASHLIN.]

The business of the week have been partially interfered with by the Easter holidays. Engagements, however, have been numerous, chiefly for the more distant districts for married couples and single farming men of the better description, at our current rate of wages. Not much enquiry for mechanics. Quotations as follows, with board and lodging:—Married couples, £50 to £60; ploughmen and farm labourers, £30 to £36; grooms and gardeners, £40 to £60; bushmen and rough carpenters, £40 to £45; single shepherds, £35 to £30; shepherds and families, £55 to £70; blacksmiths and wheelwrights, £60 to £80; men cooks and waiters, £40 to £80; female servants, £20 to £30 per annum.

April 13.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established at Russell's Station, between Cooma and Kiandra. Parties residing at the above-named places are therefore recommended to advise their correspondents to address their letters and newspapers accordingly, to ensure their being duly forwarded.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—On Wednesday it was notified to the three criminals on whom the sentence of death was passed at the last sittings of the Maitland Circuit Court, that that sentence would be carried into effect on Thursday, the 26th instant.—*Mercury* of Saturday.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Classification and Proposed Expenditure for 1860.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th February, 1860, praying that his Excellency the Governor-General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, "A return or classification of roads in New South Wales, with the proposed expenditure for the year 1860, similar to the return ordered by this Assembly to be printed, 21st December, 1858.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1860.

Class.	Length in miles.		Proposed Expenditure out of £35,000 provided in Estimates for roads other than main roads.
		SYDNEY OR METROPOLITAN ROADS.	
4	7	Road from Sydney to South Head (Upper South Head Road)	£70
4	5	Road from Sydney to Upper South Head Road. (Lower South Head Road)	50
4	1	Road from Upper to Lower South Head Road. (Point Piper Road)	10
4	1	Road from Upper to Lower South Head Road. (Glenmore Road.)	10
4	1	Road from Lower South Head Road to Darling Point	10
4	2	Road from Point Piper Road to Upper South Head Road. (Edgecliff Road.)	20
4	2	Road from Lower South Head Road, near Woollarah, to Upper South Head Road, near Bellevue	20
4	4	Road from Sydney to Botany Bay	40
4	5	Road from Sydney to Cook's River Dam (Newtown Road)	50
4	6	Road from Newtown Road, via Enmore and Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road	60
5	2	Road from Newtown Road, near church, to Botany Road	14
5	3	Road from Newtown Road, via Unwin's Bridge to Undercliff Road	21
5	6	Road from Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point	42
5	8	Road from Rocky Point Road, near Dam, to George's River	56
4	2	Road from Main Western Road to city boundary (Pyrmont Bridge Road)	20
4	2	Road from Main Western Road to Glebe Island	20
4	3	Road from Main Western Road to Balmain Point	30
4	9	Road from Main Western Road, via Canterbury and Saltpan Creek, to George's River	90
5	19	Road from St. Leonard's to Pitt Water	133
4	3	Road from Manly Cove to Pitt Water Road (Northerly)	30
4	2	Road from Manly Cove to Pitt Water Road, at Balgowlah	20
4	15	Road from St. Leonard's to Pennant Hills	150
4	4	Road from Onion's Point to road from Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry	40
			£1006
		NORTHERN ROADS.	
4	17	Road from Newcastle Municipality to Maitland	£170
5	9	Road from Newcastle Municipality to Maitland and Gosford Road	63
	17	Road from Stockton to Raymond Terrace	119
5	5	Road from Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash	35
4	31	Road from Raymond Terrace to Stroud	310
5	100	Road from Stroud, via Gloucester, Tinonee, and Cundle, to Port Macquarie	700
..	90	Road from Gloucester, via Nowendoc, to Port Macquarie and Armidale Road	..
5	8	Road from Tinonee to Wingham (via Taree Punt)	56
5	5	Road from Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Seaham	35
5	8	Road from Seaham to Clarence Town	56
4	34	Road from Raymond Terrace and Stroud, via Clarence Town and Dungog, to Chichester River	340
5	9	Road from Clarence Town to Halfway House on Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road	63
5	6	Road from Dungog to Fosterton	42
5	15	Road from Dungog to Stroud	105
5	16	Road to Raymond Terrace by east side of Williams River to Clarence Town	112
4	8	Road from Raymond Terrace to Hinton	80
4	10	Road from Hinton to Paterson	100
5	4	Road from Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham	28
4	10	Road from Raymond Terrace to Maitland	100
4	4	Road from Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Morpeth	40
5	6	Road from Raymond Terrace to Hexham	42
5	53	Road from East Maitland to Gosford	371
5	8	Road from Gosford to Kincumber	56
5	25	Road from Gosford to Mangrove Creek, and up that Creek	175
4	2	Road from Morpeth to Largs	20
4	5	Road from Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	50
3	12	Road from East Maitland to Paterson	180
5	11	Road from Maitland and Paterson Road via Dunmore Punt to Seaham	77
5	16	Road from Paterson to Gresford	112
5	17	Road from Paterson and Gresford Road to Eccleston	119
1	5	Road from West Maitland to East Maitland and Paterson Road	50
4	29	Road from Main Northern Road near West Maitland to Wollombi	290
5	11	Road from Wollombi Road to Congewai	77
5	29	Road from Wollombi to Warkworth	203
5	37	Road from Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry	259
4	7	Road from Main Northern Road, near Anvil Creek, to Glendon Brook	70
4	4	Road from Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope	40
5	14	Road from Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, to Cessnock, on Wollombi Road	98
5	11	Road from Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, via Glendon, to Main Northern Road, near Singleton	77
3	12	Road from Main Northern Road, near Munnimba Brook, to Warkworth	180
5	10	Road from Warkworth Road to Broke, Wollombi Brook	70
3	72	Road from Singleton, via Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa	1080
5	5	Road from Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	35
5	49	Road from Merriwa to Cassilis	343
5	15	Road from Musclebrook to Merton	105
5	15	Road from Scone towards Wybong Creek	105
5	8	Road from Scone to Page's River	56
4	25	Road from Main Northern Road at Quirindi, via Currabubula, to Tamworth	250
..	120	Road from Tamworth, via Barraba and Bingara, to Warialda	....
..	55	Road from main Northern Road at Bendemeer to Bundarra	....
5	115	Road from Armidale to Tenterfield	805
..	113	Road from Armidale via Byron, to Fraser's Creek	....
5	130	Road from Port Macquarie, via Walcha, to Armidale	910
5	43	Road from Port Macquarie to Kempsey	301
4	82	Road from Kempsey to Armidale	820
5	135	Road from Grafton to Armidale	945
5	115	Road from Grafton to Tenterfield (New Line)	805
5	55	Road from Grafton to Casino	385
5	70	Road from Lawrence to Grafton and Tenterfield Road near Tabulam	490
			£12,605
		WESTERN ROADS.	
4	4	Road from main Western Road to Parramatta River, at Bedlam Ferry	40
4	10	Road from Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry	100
4	1	Road from Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Pennant Hills wharf	10
4	5	Parramatta to Kissing Point	50
4	3	Road from Kissing Point towards Field of Mars Common	30
5	7	Road from Parramatta and Kissing Point Road to Castle Hill	49
1	19	Parramatta to Windsor	950
4	4	Road from Windsor to Pitt Town	40
5	8	Parramatta and Windsor Road to Pitt Town	56
5	20	Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	140
5	6	Road from Pitt Town to Churchill's Wharf	42
5	4	Road from Windsor to Wilberforce	28
5	10	Road from Wilberforce to Kurrajong	70
5	10	Road from Wilberforce to Sackville Reach	70
3	5	Road from Windsor to Richmond	75
3	2	Road from Richmond to new Bridge	30
3	19	Road from Main Western Road near Prospect to Richmond (Blacktown Road)	285
5	12	Road from Main Western Road near Penrith to Richmond	84
5	35	Road from Richmond Bridge to Main Western Road, near Bowenfels (Bell's line)	245
5	9	Road from Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road)	63
4	15	Road from Main Western Road, near Penrith to Bringelly Road	150
5	10	Road from Penrith, via Regentville and Mulgoa, to Greendale	70
5	10	Road from Main Western Road, at Little Hartley, via Kanimbla to Ganbenang Swamp	70
4	29	Road from Hartley, via Fish River Bridge, to O'Connell Plains (Lockyer's Line)	290
1	80	Road from Main Western Road, at Bowenfels, to Mudgee	....
5	10	Road from Mudgee Road, near Middle River, to Main Western Road at Meadow Flat	70
5	50	Road from Mudgee to Cassilis	350
5	14	Road from Mudgee Road to Rylstone	98
5	21	Road from Mudgee to Louisa Creek	147
5	5	Road from Mudgee and Louisa Creek Road to Richardson's Point	35
5	24	Road from Louisa Creek to Pyramul Hill	168
4	16	Road from Green Swamp to Bathurst and Sofala Road	160
2	27	Road from Bathurst to Sofala	675
5	15	Road from Sofala to Mudgee Road	105
4	17	Road from Sofala to Tambaroora	170
5	27	Road from Tambaroora to Louisa Creek	189
5	35	Road from Bathurst to Ophir	245
5	40	Road from Bathurst to Tambaroora, via Kellochiel and Lower Turon	280
2	29	Road from Bathurst to Carcoar	725
4	34	Road from Carcoar to Canowindra	340
3	31	Road from Carcoar to Cowra	465
4	20	Road from Bathurst to Rockley	200
5	45	Road from Bathurst and Rockley Road, via Caloola to Tuena	315
5	30	Road from Bathurst towards Goulburn, via Campbell's River	210
5	29	Road from Bathurst, via O'Connell's Plains, to Fish River Creek	203
5	12	Road from Orange to Ophir	84
4	38	Road from Orange to Stony Creek	380
5	50	Road from Orange to Nanima	350
5	16	Road from Stony Creek to Burrendong	112
5	27	Road from Stoney Creek to Wellington	189
5	54	Road from Wellington to Dubbo	..
			£9,302
		SOUTHERN ROADS.	
4	6	Road from main Western Road, near Parramatta, to main Southern Road (Dogtrap Road)	60
4	10	Road from main Western Road, near Parramatta, via Smithfield, towards Cabramatta	100
5	3	Road from main Southern Road, near Irishtown, to Punchbowl Road	21
	15	Road from main Southern Road, near Lansdowne Bridge, to Penrith and Bringelly Road (Orphan School Road)	..
	3	Road from Liverpool to Orphan School Road	..
2	10	Road from main Southern Road to Campbelltown	250
3	6	Road from Campbelltown to Menangle	90
2	12	Road from Menangle to Picton	300
2	5	Road from Campbelltown to main Southern Road, near Narellan	125
4	27	Road from Campbelltown, via Appin, Broughton's Pass, and Mount Keera, to Central Illawarra Municipality	270
4	11	Road from Broughton's Pass, via Pheasant's Nest, to Main Southern Road	110
4	17	Road from Appin, via Rixon's Pass, to Wollongong and Bulli Road	170
4	8	Road from Wollongong Municipality to Bulli	80
4	11	Road from Kiama Municipality, via Shoalhaven, to Nowra Municipality	110
5	84	Road from Nowra Municipality, via Ulladulla, to Bateman's Bay	588
4	20	Road from Bateman's Bay to Moruya	200
5	16	Road from Moruya to Boatalley	112
5	70	Road from Nowra Municipality, via the Sassafras Range, to Braidwood	490
4	10	Road from Main Southern Road at Carne's Hill towards Bringelly	100
4	7	Road from Main Southern Road to Cobbity	49
5	18	Road from Picton, via the Oaks, to Burragorang	126
4	8	Road from main Southern Road, near Mittagong, to Bong Bong	80
5	12	Road from Bong Bong to main Southern Road, near Black Bob's Creek	84
4	10	Road from Marulan to Bungonia	70
..	35	Road from Bungonia to Braidwood and Goulburn Road	
5	30	Road from Goulburn to Taralga	210
5	60	Road from Goulburn Municipality, via Clear Hills and Laggan to Tuena	144
5	22	Road from Goulburn and Tuena Road, at Pejar to Binda	154
5	40	Road from Goulburn Municipality to Weeho	280
5	12	Road from Weeho to Binda	84
5	14	Road from Goulburn Municipality, via Wollondilly River, to Mummell	98
5	42	Road from Goulburn Municipality, via Collector, to Gundaroo	294
5	60	Road from Goulburn Municipality to Braidwood	420
5	60	Road from Goulburn and Braidwood Road, via Bangalore Gap, Lake George, and Bungendore, to Queanbeyan	420
5	124	Road from Queanbeyan, via Cooma, to Bombala	868
5	50	Road from Bombala to Merimbula	500
4	19	Road from Bega, via Jella Jellat, to Merimbula	190
5	45	Road from Bombala and Merimbula Road, at Cathcart, to Eden	315
5	11	Road from Eden to Sturt	77
5	6	Road from Eden and Cathcart Road, via Panbula, to Merimbula Road	42
1	31	Road from Braidwood to Clyde River	1550
1	42	Road from Braidwood to Moruya	294
5	20	Road from Goulburn Municipality to Windellama	140
5	30	Road from Yass to Boorowa	210
5	110	Road from main Southern Road at Bowning, via Binalong, Cunningar, and Murrimboola, to Wagga Wagga	770
4	20	Road from Gundagai to Tumut	200
3	12	Road from Tumut to Adelong	180
3	15	Road from main Southern Road to Adelong	225
4	25	Road from main Southern Road at Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga	250
3	18	Road from Albury Municipality to Howlong	270
			£12,046

NOTES.—The classification of roads is not made alone with reference to their relative importance, but has been influenced by the state of repairs required, and the amount of money recently expended on them.

Where the road tolls pass to the Consolidated Revenue, Parliament will be asked to vote the respective amounts for the repair of such roads.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney Metropolitan roads	£1,006	0	0
Northern roads	12,605	0	0
Western roads	9,302	0	0
Southern roads	12,046	0	0
Balance	41	0	0
Total	£35,000	0	0

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of roads is as under:—

1st class	£50	per mile.
2nd class	25	,,
3rd class	15	,,
4th class	10	,,
5th class	7	,,

* Provided for in Estimates of Secretary for Public Works.

SUBORDINATE ROADS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.

Proposed provision for six months of 1860, for roads within municipalities existing at the date of the schedule of subordinate roads.

		ROADS.	
4	4	Sydney to Coogee Bay (Randwick Road)	£20
6	3	Randwick Road to Upper South Head Road at Waverley	15
4	1	Sydney to Glebe Road	5
4	1	Newcastle to boundary of Newcastle Municipality	5
5	1	Newcastle to boundary of Newcastle Municipality	4
4	2	Wollongong and Kiama Road towards Appin, to boundary of central Illawarra Municipality	15
4	1	Wollongong towards Bulli boundary of Wollongong Municipality	5
4	25	Wollongong to Kiama	125
5	6	Wollongong and Kiama Road to Cordeaux River	21
5	4	Kiama to Mount Brandon	14
5	3	Kiama to Saddle-back Range	11
4	12	Kiama towards Nowra to boundary of Kiama Municipality	60
4	2	Nowra towards Kiama to boundary of Nowra Municipality	10
5	4	Geringong to Broughton Creek	14
5	7	Nowra towards Ulladulla to boundary of Nowra Municipality	26
5	10	Nowra towards Braidwood to boundary of Nowra Municipality	35
3	2	Albury to boundary of Albury Municipality	15
			£400

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PLOUGHING MATCH AT PITT TOWN.—This event, which had been looked forward to with so much interest, took place on Easter Monday, on a piece of ground at the back of Pitt Town, allowed for the occasion by Mr. William Hall. Pitt Town was never before so gay, parties came from all directions to witness the contest, and there could not have been fewer than two hundred persons present. The different prizes were contested with great spirit, and the whole arrangement reflected much credit upon those gentlemen who were instrumental in getting it up. The following are the particulars of the matches.

First Match.—To the ploughman, residing in the district, who shall plough in the straightest and best manner with a pair of horses and reins. First prize, £8 and medal; second prize, £4; third prize, £2. J. Horsey, 1; Turnbull, 2; H. Black, 3.

Second Match.—To the youth, residing in the district, under eighteen years of age, who shall plough in the straightest and best manner, with a pair of horses and reins without a driver. First prize, £8 and medal; second prize, £4; third prize, £2. J. Black, 1; J. Schofield, 2; J. Fairs, 3.

THIRD PRIZE.—To the ploughman who shall in the best manner plough with a term of bullocks. First prize, £8 and medal; second prize, £4; third prize, £2. Stranger, 1; Clark, 2; Mansei.

Thus ended the ploughing matches at Pitt Town for 1860; and we hope the good farmers of that place will continue to keep up these matches at least annually, as they cannot but be productive of benefit. It will be observed in our advertising columns that Mr. M. Nowland, not being satisfied with his defeat, has challenged the winner of; and all others who contested the first match. The judges, Messrs. Pye, Johnson, and Pendergast, gave universal satisfaction in their decision, and the utmost unanimity and good feeling characterised the whole proceedings.

RICHMOND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE NATIONAL CLUB, OF SYDNEY, AND THE UNION CLUB, OF RICHMOND.—This match, which had excited so much interest amongst our cricketers, came off on the Market Square, on Tuesday last. We never remember any occasion upon which the Richmond folk turned out in greater numbers than they did upon this, the ladies particularly gracing the field by their numbers. It will be observed by the scoring below that the Richmond players gained a comparatively easy victory, which may in a great measure be attributed to the quality of the bowling on the part of Messrs. Rutter and Douglass. The fielding generally was pretty good on either side. After the match was concluded, the players repaired to Host Young's, where was provided an excellent dinner, and to which the guests did ample justice. The following is the score:—

RICHMOND.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. Ward, b. by Hill	0	b. Tunks	2
T. Prike, c. Sadler	5	st.	1
J. Onus, junior, c. Sadler	6	b. Tunks	7
W. Hopkins, b. Hill	3	b. Tunks	4
G. Dean, b. Vaughan	1	c. Sadler	18
J. Rutter, b. Hill	2	b. Hill	0
J. Kippen, l.b.w.	4	b. Tunks	0
W. Guest, c. Sadler	0	b. Tunks	0
D. Coberoft, b. Vaughan	4	l.b.w.	0
T. Douglass, b. Hill	3	not out	0
A. Bushell, not out	0	b. Tunks	0
Byes	11	Byes	1
Wides	10	Wides	6
	51		49

Total both innings ... 100

NATIONALS—SYDNEY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Howell, c. Douglass	8	b. Rutter	4
E. Flood, b. Rutter	5	b. Douglass	0
R. Vaughan, b. Rutter	9	c. Bushell	0
W. Tunks, c. Guest	1	b. Rutter	0
E. Sadler, b. Rutter	12	c. Prike	7
J. M'Kone, b. Douglass	3	b. Rutter	4
G. Hill, b. Rutter	0	c. Hopkins	0
H. Ferris, b. Rutter	4	not out	2
H. Hill, run out	0	b. Rutter	1
G. Brown, c. Dean	0	b. Douglass	4
T. Hill, not out	0	run out	0
Byes	1	Byes	5
	44		33

Total both winnings ... 77.

Richmond thus winning by 23 runs.

BAZAAR.—A bazaar was opened on Easter Monday, in the new Free Church Schoolroom, for the purpose of assisting in building a schoolhouse in connection with the Wesleyan body. This bazaar (preparations for which have engaged the hands of the ladies for some time past), was well attended, notwithstanding the many counter attractions of the day. The stalls were well filled with both the useful and ornamental, and arranged with much taste. It was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, upon which days, however, the attendance was not nearly so good as upon the first day.

RICHMOND ROAD RACES.—These sports, which were advertised to take place on Easter Monday, over a portion of the Ham Common, known as the Glebe were postponed in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the columns of the *Herald* cautioning parties from racing upon the common. It would appear that the parties getting up the races had not the forethought to ask permission of the trustees to be allowed to use the Glebe for a race-course, and the consequence was they took offence and would not allow the races to proceed. Many parties were on the ground in anticipation of some sport, but they had to return disappointed.

CRICKET MATCH.—A juvenile match, which created considerable interest, was played upon the Church green yesterday, between eleven of the youths of Parramatta and eleven of the Windsor youths. The Windsor eleven won with nine wickets to go down.

BALL AT THE BARRACKS.—The Easter Monday amusements at Windsor wound up with a ball that night. The arrangements were very good; an excellent band was engaged, and all present apparently enjoyed themselves.

NEWCASTLE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

APRIL 12.—TOWN COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Town Council was held last evening; present, the Mayor, Aldermen Tighe, Turton, Corlette, Bolton, Buxton, Fleming, and Kemp. Amongst the communications read was one from the Fire Brigade, informing the Council, as a body with which the responsibility of making the provision rested, that the upper part of the town was deficient in the necessary supply of water for the suppression of fires. Mr. Buxton moved, "That the Mayor be requested to apply to Mr. Thomas Adam for the fine of £25 incurred by his resignation of the office of alderman." Mr. Buxton said that he was not moved, in doing so, by any ill-feeling towards Mr. Adam, but that, as Dr. Stacy had paid the fine, under similar circumstances, it was only just that others should do so. Mr. Fleming seconded the motion, not, he said, from a desire to make either Dr. Stacy or Mr. Adam pay the money, but to ascertain the principle, and to have it equally applied. Mr. Tighe said the act was not compulsory as to the enforcement of the fine, and saw no good in forcing any one to attend that Council against his will. Dr. Stacy had insisted on being a martyr, whether the Council would or not, and had sent the money without having been applied to for it. The motion was negatived. Mr. Kemp brought forward his motion that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tighe, Buxton, and the mover, be appointed to enquire into the improvements in Watt-street, and to report thereon to the committee. Mr. Kemp said he rose under a little difficulty, not wishing to be considered anxious to find fault, but the complaint of the manner in which the work in Watt-street was executed was becoming general, and every member of the Council must have heard it outside of doors. He should mention that his motives were disinterested, as the work did not affect his own property in any way. Everyone must have observed that the footway on the east side of that street was about a foot too high, and that the property there had been seriously injured in consequence. It might be found, at this stage, that it was too late to remedy the evil as regards Watt-street, but if so, his (Mr. Kemp's) object was, that the evils complained of should stop there, and should not be extended to Hunter-street, which the Council was now about commencing, and that the public funds should be more judiciously applied in that street; the channels in Watt-street were badly made, and the whole work had been executed in an extraordinary manner. Should it be said that channels of that great depth were required to carry off the water, then the culvert which had been made there was too small for the purpose. The levels, also, had deviated in a strange manner, and seemed to have been divided into four or five sections. The pitching, as it was called, had been done in a strange way; as an instance of which, he would mention that a little girl's foot had gone down between the stones, and it had required a pickaxe to relieve her. (Laughter.) The channels were made with large and small stones—all sizes, in fact, and would not stand. Gentlemen from Sydney who had seen the work had laughed at it. There was no need that the channels should have been more than four inches deep, and the level of the curb-stones need not have been more than three or four inches above them; the centre of the street was also too high, and the gravel laid upon it would be driven by the traffic into the channels. The street was, in fact, now more difficult to get over than it was before. His (Mr. Kemp's) object was, as he had said, to prevent a similar waste of money in the long street (Hunter-street) which was next to be commenced. Mr. Fleming seconded the motion, and said there was no doubt the work was a bad piece of work, and the worse could not be put out of hands. Mr. Bolton said he did not rise to oppose the motion, but it was hard to please everybody. In trying to adapt the levels in this case to people's wishes, one side of the street had been made higher than the other, and had thus caused complaint. The levels had been open for inspection before they were approved of, but nobody had objected to them. It was proper to see if the work had been done according to contract, and if so, the contractor should be paid. The contract for Hunter-street was already made, and could not now be altered. Mr. Turton said he would not oppose enquiry, but could not understand more than half the complaint; he might be thick and dull, but he could not see whether the fault was in the surveyor or the contractor, or whether in the levels or the work; he believed the complaint to have originated in the public clamour outside. Part of of the complaint arose from the street having been opened before it was finished. The Mayor said he had objected to rubble stone in the gutters, but had found the other plan too expensive. If the surveyor had varied in the levels his fault was in trying to humour everybody. Mr. Tighe said the objectionable channels were to be continued, by the plan, in Hunter-street. Mr. Kemp having replied, the motion passed, and the council adjourned to Monday evening next, at seven o'clock. The council then resolved itself into an improvement committee, when the paving of Blair-street, from the A. A. Company's viaduct to Cottage Bridge was taken into consideration, and after considerable discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Corlette, seconded by Mr. Fleming—that the roadway on the south side be paved for a width of thirty-feet, and that the footway be laid out to the width of twelve feet. The forming of the footway was reserved, in consequence of an amendment of Mr. Tighe's, seconded by Mr. Bolton, in order to the application to Parliament hereafter for extended powers, to cause it to be done by the owners of the adjoining property as is the principle in England, by which it was stated that the expense of the formation of the footway would in great part devolve on the A. A. Company, as the owners of the soil, and be by them put on the price demanded for the land.

QUEENSLAND.

THE following portion of our Moreton Bay correspondent's letter was omitted on Saturday for want of room:—

There were no criminal cases tried at the Maryborough circuit, and only one civil suit, which was not defended. In compliance with an ancient custom, when a maiden session occurs, the Sheriff presented the Judge with a pair of white kid gloves, delivering at the same time a short address. I thought at the time they were initiated that the establishment of these circuits was premature, and experience so far has proved that no great necessity for them has as yet arisen. They will put the colony to considerable expense, without any immediate corresponding benefit. His Honor and the other legal and official gentlemen returned to Brisbane in the Tamar on Sunday—with the exception of the Attorney-General, who proceeded to Sydney in the Waratah on official business.

Some time ago, I furnished you with a list on what was considered good authority of the numbers of the Upper House. This, in all probability, will require to be considerably modified, as several of those mentioned in it have since changed their minds, and are now candidates for seats in the Assembly. It is marvellous how few of the candidates think it necessary to explain their views at public meetings of the electors. We have had nothing of the kind here as yet. This might be overlooked if the published addresses were sufficiently full and explicit, but this is very far from being the case. Speaking of them generally, the information they convey is meagre in the extreme. One good thing is, that in most cases the electors will have a pretty extensive choice. One of the candidates for Drayton—Mr. Watts—lately called together a meeting of electors, and, in reply to a question asked by one of them, said that he would not support a motion for expending money in the purchase of machinery to remove the Brisbane river bar. This expression of opinion was loudly cheered by the meeting. Now, if they took a proper view of their interest, the inhabitants of Drayton and of the interior generally would find that they are as much interested in this matter as the citizens of Brisbane. In fact a candidate who understood his duties as he ought to understand them, would have no difficulty in pledging himself to vote money for the improvement of all the navigable rivers in the colony as fast as practicable, for this is the end that ultimately ought to be aimed at. It is the prevalence in the Assembly of various local views like those propounded by this Drayton candidate, in deference it may be to the prejudices of his supporters, that is most to be dreaded.

As the particulars may be of some interest to a few persons in your colony, I annex the following memorandum of the days of election, and the candidates at present known or understood to be in the field for each electorate:—

Brisbane—3 members; nomination, May 9; polling, May 11. Candidates—H. S. Russell, T. W. Warry, C. W. Blakeney, Robert Cribb, Henry Jordan, George Raff, and G. D. Lang.

South Brisbane—1 member; nomination, April 27; polling, April 30. Candidates—A. J. Hockings, S. L. Peterson, and H. Richards.

Fortitude Valley—1 member; nomination, April 28; polling, May 1. Candidates—C. Lilley, D. F. Roberts.

Ipswich—3 members; nomination, May 8; polling, May 11. Candidates—F. A. Forbes, A. Macalister, Dr. Challinor.

Drayton and Toowoomba—1 member; nomination, April 30; polling, May 2. Candidates—John Watts, T. B. Stephens.

Warwick—1 member; nomination, April 30; polling, May 2. Candidates—R. St. George Gore, A. Wienholt.

East Moreton—2 members; nomination, May 4; polling, May 7. Candidates—T. L. M. Prior, Henry Buckley, G. Edmondstone, J. Gibson, A. Warnod.

West Moreton—3 members; nomination, May 7; polling, May 9. Candidates—A. D. Broughton, Pelet Cardew, R. Gill, J. Kent, and George Thorn, sen.

Western Downs—2 members; nomination, April 27; polling, May 9. Candidates—N. Bartley, J. Taylor, J. F. Macdougall, T. de Lacy Moffatt.

Eastern Downs: 1 member; nomination April 27: polling May 4. Candidate:—Ratcliffe Pring.

Northern Downs: 1 member; nomination April 27; polling May 4. Candidates:—Charles Coxen, Joshua P. Bell.

Maranoa: 1 member; nomination April 27; polling May 4. Candidate—W. F. Kennedy, John Perrett, and W. H. Coxen.

Burnett: 2 members; nomination April 27; polling May 4. Candidates—C. R. Haly, R. R. Mackenzie, R. Strathdee, J. Perkins, T. S. Sadlow.

Wide Bay: 1 member; nomination April 30; polling May 4. Candidates:—G. Elliott, R. Alexander.

Port Curtis: 1 member; nomination April 27; polling May 4. Candidates:—None in the field.

Leichhardt: 2 members; nomination May 4; polling May 7. Candidates:—R. G. W. Herbert, E. J. Royds.

SOUTH GUNDAGAI, 5th April. From Mr. W. K. Smith's run, Bongongo:—Chesnut mare, stripe down face, HL off shoulder, aged, 14 hands high. Chesnut filly, foal, hind feet white, unbranded. Chesnut colt, star in forehead, diamond near shoulder, 7 near ribs, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Brown mare, B near shoulder, W near rump, aged, 14 hands high. Brown filly, foal, star in forehead, off hind foot white, unbranded. Brown filly, star in forehead, 8 over 7 near shoulder, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Chesnut colt, stripe down face, near hind and fore foot white, HL near shoulder, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Also, same day, from Mr. Osborne's run, Wagra:—Dappled grey horse, off hind fetlock white, P over P near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Chesnut horse, star, and stripe near hind leg, JB near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Bay gelding, star in forehead, off hind foot white, like 4 over JM conjoined near shoulder, DS off shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. To be sold on 4th May.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 14.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from the Clyde River, 13th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Chandler, Wheelan, Larmer, Higgins, and 37 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Kellermont, schooner, 160 tons, Captain M'Eachern, from Melbourne, 7th instant. Captain, agent.

Northern Light, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Johns, from Launceston, 9th instant. Passengers—4 in the steerage. T. G. Sawkins, agent.

April 15.

Phœnician, barque, 478 tons, Captain Largie, from the Start Point, 6th January. Passengers—Mr. J. Gilfillan. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

Condor, French barque, 250 tons, Captain Barber, from Adelaide, 3rd instant, and Twofold Bay, 14th instant. Passengers—20 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Dart, brig, 200 tons, Captain Scaplehorn, from Port Cooper, 24th ultimo. Passengers—3 in the steerage. W. Wright, agent.

Benares P. and O. Co.'s s. s., 1400 tons, Captain Burne, from Suez 18th February, Aden 6th March, Mauritius 18th March, Kangaroo Island 12th, and Melbourne 13th instant. Passengers—From Marseilles: Mr. J. A. Blyth. From Southampton: Dr. Beumen. From King George's Sound: Mr. Douty. From Melbourne: Mr. Knox, Mr. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson. H. Moore, agent.

DEPARTURES.—April 14.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Water Lily, for Circular Head.

April 15.

Victoria Regia, for Callao.
Breadalbane, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 15.

Star of Peace, for London; Don Juan, for Adelaide; John Wesley, for South Sea Islands; Sarah, for Otago; Independence, for South Seas; Lord Worsley (s.) for Auckland; Lord Ashley, (s.) for Nelson; Emeu (P. and O. s.) for Suez via Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—April 14.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Brown and servant, Mr. Brush and 2 children, Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Dutton, O'Neill, W. Telferd, A. Borthwick, T. Benson, Whitehead, Forster, Kelly, Anderson, Marks, M'Mullin, G. Ferguson, R. Saddington, Wilson, Lindsay, F. G. Martin, and 19 in the steerage. To Eden: 5 in the steerage.

Sarah, brig, 121 tons, Captain Firth, for Otago.

Independence, brig, 191 tons, Captain King, for South Seas, in ballast. Passengers—6 natives of South Sea Islands.

Breadalbane, barque, 215 tons, Captain Barron, for Auckland. Passengers—2 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 14.

Ellen, from Twofold Bay, with 5860 treenails; Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 700 bushels maize, 58 bushels wheat, 100 bushels oats, 4 boxes eggs, 4 coops fowls, 150 dozen oranges; Rose, from Bellambi, with 58 tons coals; Flying Squirrel, from Brisbane Water, with 20 tons firewood, 30,000 shingles; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 70 bales hay, 250 hides, 1 coop poultry, 2 cases eggs, 2 horses, and sundries; Rapid (s.), from Wollongong, with 26 kegs butter, 66 bundles cabbage tree, 3 bales leather, 1 calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 14.

Sancho Panza, Richmond River; George, Frederick Griffiths, and Christopher George, for Newcastle; Maid of the Mill, for Lake Macquarie; Gleaner, for Manning River; Flying Squirrel, for Brisbane Water; Rose, for Bellambi.

IMPORTS.—April 14.

Kellermont, from Melbourne: 850 bags flour, 1000 bags salt, Order.

Northern Light, from Launceston: 104 bags potatoes, 621 bags flour, 673 bags wheat, Order.

April 15.

Phœnician, from London: 8 railway chairs, 83 casks iron, Chief Commissioner of Railways; 2 packages, H. Grenville; 11 packages, G. and W. Paul; 3 packages, Hobson and Whiting; 800 bundles hoop-iron, J. Taylor; 4 packages, W. Moffitt; 1 package, J. Baptist; 203 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 50 bundles 588 bars iron, 10 bundles steel, 105 packages, J. Keep; 100 hogsheads ale, W. Long; 13 packages, W. Hunter; 9 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 50 quarter-casks wine, 25 hogsheads beer, 125 kegs nails, 50 bundles buckets, 331 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 6 packages, J. Martyn; 49 quarter-casks, M. and L. Brodziak; 12 packages, Rev. M. Pompinel; 1 package, R. Towns and Co.; 20 kegs shot, 160 kegs white lead, Ashdown and Co.; 41 packages, G. Moore; 19 packages, Dickson and Co.; 6 packages, J. Birrell; 90 trunnas, J. B. Rundle; 17 packages, Lane and Co.; 1 package, C. S. Haigh; 1 package, J. Brush; 2 packages, J. D. Jones; 4 packages, J. Cohen; 1 package, J. Saunders; 25 packages, Frith and Payten; 10 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 96 packages, Saddington and Son; 26 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 9 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 32 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 45 packages, M. Moss; 15 packages, M. Joseph; 227 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 32 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 9 packages, J. Hordern; 12 packages, Favenc and Gwynn; 7 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 6 packages, Faut and Beard; 7 packages, T. P. Reeve; 5 packages, J. B. Tickle; 52 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 15 packages, R. Gray; 2 packages, C. Abrahams; 25 packages, J. Westbrook; 29 packages, W. Acheson and Co.; 5 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 1 package, Weight and Johnson; 83 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 223 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 519 packages iron, P. N. Russell and Co.; 100 kegs nails, N. Caston; 1 package, F. Macnab and Co.; 9 packages, Sprigg, Addison, and Co.; 2 packages, W. Hessell; 3 packages, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 2 packages, R. Binnie; 1 package, Hunter; 66 packages, S. A. Joseph; 2 packages, C. Somers; 1 package, Hardy, Brothers; 1 package, Logan; 1 hogshead rum, 23 packages oatmeal, 6 packages, A. Black; 1 package, E. Butler; 90 packages, E. Vickery; 3 packages, Peterson, Boesen, and Co.; 100 hogsheads, M. Joseph; 3 packages, L. Hordern; 5 coops poultry, Holroyd; 76 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 14.

Additional—Don Juan, for Adelaide: 5 logs, 39 pieces cedar, 12 bales bags, 3 packages chairs, R. Towns and Co.

Sarah, for Otago: 1 case drapery, J. S. Harwood; 120 tons coal, 20 boxes soap, 10 cases matches, 6 cases vestas, 2 cases window sashes, 24 doors, 5 cases chairs, 33 kegs nails, 19 nests tubs, 3 packages tinware, 4 packages drapery, 1 case raisins, 5 cases toys, 1 set trunks, 2 cases hardware, 1 case perfumery, 5 chests 20 half-chests tea, 190 bags sugar, 4 cases tobacco, 10 quarter-casks gin, Bing and Co.

Breadalbane, for Auckland: 52 tons coal, 5 tons guano, 61 tierces beef, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 2 cases musical instruments, 9 cases chicory, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 560 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 21 half-chests tea, S. A. Joseph; 25 cases brandy, G. Moss; 40 half-chests tea, 2 three-quarter boxes tobacco, A. Hamilton; 15 boxes tobacco, E. H. Pollard; 50 tierces beef, P. Jones; 40 packages rope, 2 bales cottons, 11 packages candles, 40 boxes soap, 3 cases chicory, 2 cases drapery, A. S. Webster; 100 boxes candles, Macfarlane; 10 tierces beef, H. Quinlan; 5 packages chemicals, Elliott, Brothers; 20 boxes candles, 7 packages sulphuric acid, 1 case wine, 6 boxes maccaroni, J. Caldwell.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Star of Peace, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Caroline, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For California.—By the Benjamin Howard, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Nelson.—By the Lord Ashley (s.), this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Lord Worsley (s.), this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the Visit, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Feejee.—By the John Wesley, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Caledonienne, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE EMEU.

General Post Office, Sydney, 12th April, 1860.

The Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer EMEU will be made up at this office on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 1 p.m., for all letters posted at the General Post Office, not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 2·30 p.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted at 1 p.m. The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters will not be received after 1 p.m., 16th instant. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles," "in closed Mail to France," or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter ounce.

On letters addressed by "the closed Mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. Christie, Postmaster-General.

Custom House, Entered Outwards: April 14.—Otago, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Malcolm for Guam; Telegraph, (s), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane; Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Benares, Captain Burne, came to anchor 0·30 a.m., this day. She reports having experienced head winds all the way from Mauritius, which, together with the very foul state of the ship's bottom, has caused the detention. She was not sent up to Bombay to be docked this trip.

The cargo of the Hunter (s.), from Clyde River, consists of 12 bundles skins, 20 hides, 60 bags oysters.

The ship Electra hence arrived at San Francisco on 8th February.

The Phœnician, under the command of Captain Largie, late chief officer of the Omar Pasha, arrived yesterday, from London, after a passage of 100 days. He reports having spoken the following vessels:—February 4, Cornwallis, London to Madras, in latitude 0·18 N., longitude 25·39 W., twenty-six days out. February 5, Esperance, French ship, bound north, latitude 0·17 S., longitude 26·43 W. February 18, Beatrice, Plymouth to Cape Otway, forty-five days out, latitude 27·36 S., longitude 28·38 W. March 12, Juno, barque, from Peru to Mauritius, fifty-six days out, latitude 43·13 E., longitude 33 58 E.

The Condor, from Adelaide, landed 130 passengers at Twofold Bay.

The City of Hobart (s.) is definitely chartered to take the troops (215 rank and file) from Melbourne to Taranaki, and the Wonga Wonga will therefore be continued in the Melbourne trade.

Exports of Specie per R.M.S. Emeu.—1 box, 124 ounces gold, W. Saber; 1 box, 3000 sovereigns, 3 boxes, 3886 ounces gold, Oriental Bank; 1 box, 117 sovereigns, Royal Mint; 1 box, 700 sovereigns, A. Tange and Co.; 2 boxes, 10,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 1 box, 5000 sovereigns, J. Milsom. Total—4010 ounces gold, 18,817 sovereigns.

Correct List of Passengers per R.M.S. Emeu.—For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Friend, Master Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Macarthur, and servant, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. Ryan. For Marseilles—Captain and Mrs. Pike, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. J. Montefiore. For Kangaroo Island—Mrs. Cracknell, and child, Mr. Richardson. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Young.

Export of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, for the week ending 13th April:—

	Tons.
Sydney	463
Melbourne	456
Foreign ports	652
Steamers	71
Total	1642 tons.

Export of coal by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company for the week ending 13th April:—

	Tons.
Sydney	1211
Melbourne	290
Adelaide	53
New Zealand	267
Foreign ports	650
Steamers	194
Total	2665 tons.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE.

A Quarterly Return of the number of foreign-going Vessels cleared inwards and outwards at the Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1860 (both inclusive), showing the amount of tonnage, number of seamen, and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.	Passengers. Males.	Females.	Children.	Total No. of Passengers.
January	80	30,210	1,872	1532	404	201	2137
February	66	25,114	1,763	2212	311	118	2651
March	89	27,420	1,726	1571	217	91	1879
Total	235	82,744	5,161	5315	942	410	6667

DEPARTURES.

Date.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total No. of Passengers.
January	63	22,634	1464	369	126	31	526
February	69	26,589	1627	301	123	75	499
March	87	33,777	1865	468	131	75	674
Total	219	83,000	4956	1138	380	181	1699
Arrivals	235	82,744	5161	5315	942	410	6667
Departures	219	83,000	4956	1138	380	181	1699
Increase	16	...	205	4177	562	229	4968
Decrease	...	256	...	...	...	...	...

The above returns are exclusive of ships of war, and all vessels trading coastwise.

Table showing the Average Rate of Monthly Wages paid to Able Seamen, engaged in the Government Shipping Office, at the Port of Sydney, during the Quarter ending March 31st, 1860.

Months.	Great Britain and Europe direct.	India or China and home.	India or China and back.	West coast of America and home.	West coast of America and back.	Mauritius and back.	Steamships to Suez and back.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	4 0 0	4 9 0	3 17 6	4 5 0	4 0 0	3 17 6	4 0 0
February	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
March	5 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 0 0

Months.	Island Trade and back. Per month	Lay or share.	Intercolonial Trade. Sailing vessels.	Steamer	Whaling Vessels. Colonial.	Foreign.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
January	4 0 0	£2 per month,	4 0 0	5 0 0	Per lay. 120th.	Per lay. 130th to
February	4 0 0	2s. 6d.	4 5 0	5 0 0	120	120th.
March	4 10 0	per ton.	5 0 0	5 10 0	120	ditto

S. NORTH, Shipping Master.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

April 13.—Scotia, from London.

DEPARTURE.

April 13.—Lady Bird, for Adelaide.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 14.—9 a.m., Queenscliff, W., moderate, very cloudy
Albury, W., fine
Gundagai, W., cloudy
Yass, N.W., clear
Thermometer, 60
Goulburn, W., fine
Newcastle, W., fine
Bathurst, W.S.W., fine.
Barometer, 27.969
Thermometer, 56·
Dry bulb, 55.5
Wet bulb, 52.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 13.—Rialto, barque, 311 tons, Currier, from Melbourne.
April 13.—Highlander, schooner, 93 tons, M'Donald, from Sydney.
April 13.—Daring, schooner, 93 tons, Adams, from Sydney.
April 13.—Venture, bring, 124 tons, Robinson, from Sydney.
April 13.—Lootee, Danish schooner, 148 tons, Cross, from Adelaide, via Twofold Bay, with 12 tons flour.
April 14.—New Moon (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

April 14.—Alarm, brig, Mitchell, from Hobart Town, with 250 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

April 13.—Pacific, Van Tromp, Herculean, Tiger.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Eberhardt, from London.
April 11.—Ravensdale, from Gottenberg.
April 12.—Montrose, from Gottenberg; Stately, Sarah M., from Liverpool; Indus, from Newcastle; Brilliant, from Sydney, (aground in West Channel); Edouard Eliz, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.—Ellen Simpson, for Newcastle; Confiance, for Guam; Raby Castle, for Calcutta.
April 11.—Douglas, for Newcastle.

The Ravendale reports the Roxburgh Castle from Melbourne to London, 57 days out, all well, lat. 19 30 S., long. 32 W.—*Argus*, 12.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS.

February 25.—Mandarin, from Adelaide.
March 2.—Nautilus, Dominick Daly, Bon Accord, from Melbourne.
March 8.—Salsette (s.), from Melbourne; Zoe, from Adelaide.
March 14.—Prince of the Seas, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.—Isabella Brown, for Hobart Town—cargo, 728,000 lbs. sugar; Salsette (P. and O. Co.'s s.), for Suez.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 16.—Calders, from Sydney—101 days.
January 21.—Water Nymph, from Melbourne—74 days.
January 23.—Andromache, from Melbourne—110 days.
January 27.—Dawstone, from Sydney—98 days.
January 30.—Robert Morrison, from Swan River—117 days.
January 30.—Sussex, from Melbourne—86 days.
February 5.—Donald M'Kay, from Melbourne—86 days.
February 14.—Vimeira, from Sydney—90 days.

DEPARTURES.

From London.

For Sydney.—January 20, Transatlantic, George Marshall; 23, Hollinside; February 12, King Lear.

For Melbourne.—January 21, Maidstone; 24, A. B. Thompson; 25, Lady Milton; 27, Dollast; February 9, Hermione; 13, Atalanta; 13, Orwell, Lyra, Jack Frost, Dover Castle.

For Van Dieman's Land.—January 23, Navayana, Ulrica.

For New Zealand.—January 29, Avalanche; February 10, Constantine; 13, Gavanoque; 15, Avery.

From Liverpool.

For Sydney.—January 20, Urania (s.s.); 30, Wansfell; February 1, Buccary 12, Hannah More; 14, Duke of Malakoff.

For Melbourne.—January 20, Red Jacket, Melbourne; February 1, Buccary 12, Hannah More; 14, Duke of Malakoff, phalus; 9, Vocalist, Gipsy Bride; 10, Carntyne.

From the Clyde.

For Melbourne.—January 27, Giant's Causeway.

For New Zealand.—January 30, Storm Cloud; February 6, Ben Nevis.

VESSELS LOADING

AT LONDON

For Sydney.—Childwickbury, Fortitude, Echo, Ann Buckle, Redan, Centurion, Ardmillan, Neptune, Calders, Berengaria, Dawstone, Chance (emigrants), Ludwig Heyn, Constance, Damascus.

For Melbourne.—Winfield Scott, Malvina Vidal, Norfolk, Lew Chew, Rapid, Swiftsure, Ella A. Badger, North, Bonaventure, Anglesey, Jupiter.

For Adelaide.—Woodcote, Helena, Robert Barker, Beelefeld, Himalaya, Edward Thornhill, Robert Morrison.

For Van Diemen's Land.—Fenella, Heather Bell, Conflict, Norman.

For Moreton Bay.—Rita, Ben Murck Dhui, Express.

For New Zealand.—Persia, Egmont, Nugget (emigrants), Ann Langton, John Phillips, Kinnaird, Isabella Hamilton, Sterling, Ecliptic.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Time and Truth (emigrants), Ophir, Chiloe.

For Melbourne.—Persian, Lafayette, S. Curling, Elizabeth, Kimball, Ina Russell, Neptunus.

CASUALTIES.

Admiral Lyons, London to Melbourne, put into Portsmouth January 21st, with caboose smashed and sails split.

Emilia (Danish barque), Hansen, from Copenhagen for Melbourne, put into Lisbon January 29th, leaky, and pumps choked.

Hilda, from Carnarvon for Adelaide, put into Holyhead January 16th, having lost mate overboard.

Otto (Russian barque), London to Geelong, put into Cowes January 22nd, with loss of sails.

Wild Wave (schooner), from St. John's (N. B.), for Melbourne, put into Cork January 18th, in a disabled state, the chief mate dead on board, from an accident. After discharging a portion of her cargo, she proceeded on her voyage.

Vocalist, Flett, for Melbourne, put back to Liverpool February 1st, making a little water.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

January 11.—General Wyndham, for Sydney, latitude 47· N., longitude 12· W.

January 31.—Transatlantic, for Sydney, latitude 49·13 N., longitude 40·50 W.

EMIGRATION SHIPS.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Chance, 972 tons, belonging to Mr. Joseph Coltart, of Liverpool, to sail from Southampton for Sydney, New South Wales, at £15 19s. 5d. per statute adult; to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 21st and 31st of March.

Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co. despatched on January 28th from London the ship Avalanche, Captain Stott, belonging to Messrs. Park, Brothers, and forming one of the "Passengers' Line of Packets." This vessel made her last voyage in ninety days. She carries a full cargo of miscellaneous goods of a valuable description and 144 passengers, the majority of whom avail themselves of the free grants of land, and some are capitalists of considerable means. The large number of passengers now leaving this country for Auckland may be accepted as an indication that the advantages of New Zealand are well appreciated by the emigrating public.

The agents of the Provincial Government of Otago have despatched the Storm Cloud, with a full complement of cabin and steerage passengers for that province. The Storm Cloud received her passengers at Glasgow on the 25th of January, and sailed with a fair wind on the following day. Further batches of emigrants will be sent out in May, June, and July.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamship Malta, bringing the homeward December mails from Australia, arrived at Aden on January 18th, and Suez on January 24th, after a very favourable and rapid passage. The mails via Marseilles were delivered in London on Saturday, February 4th, and the Southampton portion on February 8th.

The following have engaged their passages by the March mail:—Southampton to Sydney—Mr. H. O'Brien, and Mr. Stevens. Southampton to Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ker and children (2). Marseilles to Melbourne—Mrs. H. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Scott, and Mrs. Stevens.

ACCOUNT OF THE HURRICANE EXPERIENCED BY THE THE SHIP ABYSSINIAN, CAPTAIN J. THOMAS.

Arrived at Bombay February 2, from Sydney November 22.

We left Sydney on 22nd November, 1859, passed Cape Howe on the 24th, and until abreast of King George's Sound had very unfavourable winds; from thence a fair wind. On Thursday, December 29, in latitude 17·49 S., longitude 94· E., strong S.E. trades, with squalls and cloudy weather, steering N.W; barometer 29·75. In the afternoon strong wind from S.E., with showers and squalls; handed the mainsail and cross-jack; at 4 p.m. barometer 29·76; at 6 p.m. took in all studding sails; at 7·30 p.m. took in all light sails and two reefs of the mizen topsail; at midnight weather unchanged; ship running 12 knots; barometer 29.70. December 30, strong gales, and weather threatening; reefed the fore and main topsails; barometer 29.70; wind S.E. At 6 a.m. severe gale with a tremendous sea; barometer 29.60; at 2 a.m. wind increasing; furled the mizen topsail, hauled up the foresail, and sent all hands aloft to furl it, but the gale increased so rapidly that it blew the sail away from them after being partly stowed. At 2.30 a.m. blowing very hard, barometer 29.20; ship scudding to the N.W. under close-reefed fore and main topsails. At 4 a.m. saw an extraordinary luminous appearance in the sky; took in the fore topsail, but it blew away after being partly stowed. From this time until the hurricane was over no one could get above the bulwarks, the force of the wind was so great. Soon after 4 a.m. the ship broached to on the port tack, and split the main topsail all to pieces, it blowing at the time a complete hurricane at S E. At 5.30 a.m. the hurricane still increasing, the ship lying on her beam ends, and the sea flying over her mast-heads; barometer 28.90, wind S.S.E. At 6 a.m. the mizen topgallantmast blew away, taking the topgallant and royal yards with it; the pumps at work all the time. At 6 30 a.m. the fore and main topgallantmasts blew away; sounded the pumps and found seven feet water in the hold; sent all hands to the pumps. At 7 a.m. the wind S., barometer 28.60. At 7.30 a.m. the hurricane blew with fearful violence, the ship on her beam ends, and the crew lashed to the pumps, though at times completely under water. At 8 a.m. the cross-jack and mizen topsail blew away, and afterwards the mizen topmast, taking the quarter-boats with it, and tearing the davits from the ship's side. At 8.40 a.m. wind S.S.W., blowing with dreadful fury; barometer 28.20; carried away the tiller ropes and relieving tackles, and broke the iron blocks off the tiller; with great difficulty secured the rudder. At 9.30 a.m. the maintopmast blew away, taking with it the fore and main topsail yards, and breaking the mainmast head close off at the rigging; crew lashed to the pumps; sounded, and found eight feet water in the hold. At 10 a.m. wind S.W. At 10.30 a.m. it fell calm suddenly; barometer 28.0; the sea up in pyramids and running completely over the ship; in about half an hour the hurricane recommenced with redoubled fury; the crew still pumping, though we all expected to go down every moment; wind W.; at 11 a.m. we were obliged to cut away the wreck; at 11·20 a.m. the hurricane began to moderate; barometer 28·20; at noon, barometer 28·76, wind N.W., the ship a complete wreck, with eight feet water in the hold, and the crew completely worn out; latitude 15·42 S., longitude 92·23 E.; the pumps kept constantly at work till noon the next day before they sucked; when we could get below we found nearly all our stores destroyed, two side ports stove in by the wreck, and a great deal of the bulwarks washed away. January 1, got a light S.E. trade; set what sail we could, squared away for Bombay, and commenced rigging jury-masts; the pumps going every two hours till we arrived at Bombay on the 2nd February.—*Bombay Gazette*, February 9.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 14.	8·30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Fresh, and clear.
	Noon.	W.N.W.	Ditto and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Light and ditto.
April 15.	8·30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light and clear.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Fresh, with rain.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Moderate and ditto.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. April.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Morn.	After.
16	Monday	6 27	5 33	5 07	5 49

Moon.—New, 21st instant, 3h. 49m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

The late disturbances at Maitland have produced a feeling of deep solicitude in the heart of every colonist, who has seen and suffered from intolerance in other parts of the British empire. They have destroyed the illusion, that the possession of equal rights, political and civil, and the absence of ancient local feuds, would enable us to get quit for ever of old cries, old hates, and old weapons of war. Perhaps, however, the expectation was unwarranted by the facts of history—perhaps it is impossible for populations of different races and religion to dwell in the presence of each other without chronic jealousy and aversion, ever ready to burst out in acts of hostility. There are, however, counteracting causes, which every good man will strengthen and cherish. We have growing interests in common, which must suffer by religious strife. We are too closely packed to be cheated by the old inhuman tales which described the different denominations as base, ignorant, cruel, vicious, and so forth. There are too many occasions which disclose the prevalence of high, brotherly, generous sympathies in both private and public, to make it possible to uphold these dark and devisive prejudices. It may suit parson or priest to erect barriers, hedged with fury and flame, but it will not suit boys who have met on the same play-ground, or men who have mingled in commercial and social life. It is to these better influences that we look to soften down religious asperities, and compel an universal observation of the courtesies of controversy.

We have now before us two sets of resolutions—one passed by a meeting of Catholics, the other by Protestants. They hold the same doctrine in reference to religious freedom. They both repudiate any attempt to infringe the liberty of speech. Yet, when they refer to local circumstances, they differ essentially. The Catholics delare that the attempt to deliver an obnoxious lecture was *fons mali*, while the meeting, on the other side, goes back no farther than the riot itself, and does not recognise the lecture at all. It is a poor answer to the charge of violating the liberty of speech that something offensive had been, and was like to be, said. We do not think, considering the language held in this controversy, that there was anything in the title of the lecture to excuse a ferocious personal attack. If this course is to be taken, we can only repeat that there is no representation of Roman Catholicism, which even Mr. Macintyre would give, that could by possibility approach the picture of Protestantism as we have seen it given in the Roman Catholic journal of this city. No doubt, the writers would disclaim personal malice; perhaps they may think they are performing an act of religious fidelity to the souls of their neighbours, or they may merely mean to provide what will sell. It is, however, only fair to say that Protestants as a class are not more insensible to opprobrious epithets than their neighbours, and if they do not resent them it must be attributed to other causes than religious indifference.

It may be answered that insult on one side does not justify abuse on the other. It may be said that the Catholics of Maitland have no control over, and are, therefore, not responsible for the violent and most offensive terms under which their Protestant neighbours are too often caricatured. We admit all this. But passion is not judicial. In a general controversal *melee* the blows will fall on the quiet as well as on the unreasonable and furious. We urge these points, not for the purpose of recrimination, but to show where lies the difficulty of preserving the peace, *and especially to protest against any party appropriating to themselves the honours of religious persecution.* There are many platitudes about "liberty of speech," which really are nothing. No man has a right to say everything everywhere. We could easily fancy what would be the effect of this freedom, and believe no man will twice test its practicability.

It is, beside, quite possible by the mode of putting a general opinion to convert it into a personal insult. The "heathenism of Popery" was a double offence, because it gave a nickname which, in England, has for generations been used as a term of reproach; and because, without limitation, it imputed as characteristic of a system, which even the person who used the term meant, we imagine, as superinduced and incidental. We cannot fancy that any man having ordinary understanding could utter such words in the midst of a Catholic population, without expecting an uncivil reply. There is no great magnanimity, perhaps, but it is safe to indulge these violent expressions where there is a mere sprinkling of the people censured. Thus "no Popery" cries are a little pleasant excitement at a Buckinghamshire election. The ideal of the populace has no flesh and blood representative, and "liberty of speech" is indulged with all the insolence of numerical preponderance. The same thing, however, would end in coroners' inquests in Liverpool. Now, we do not see that any man can be justified in overlooking these distinctions, or in throwing society into a paroxysm of terror, to say nothing of danger, that he may be able to repeat some such novelties as Mr. Macintyre announced with a flourish of controversial trumpets. We little value the "liberty of speech" which can be exercised with safety only in the presence of a metropolitan police force, and three hundred special constables.

It is impossible to lay down the proper limits of religious controversy in every case. To say there shall be none is to doom everything to remain as it is. In Russia a man cannot change his religious faith without license. In such a state, controversy can have no object. We presume, however, no sect among us would consent to this absolute silence. Earnest men of all sorts would refuse such a concord as fatal to truth, and certainly fatal to human intellect and independence.

Then the great thing is to find out the proper forms and conditions of controversy. It cannot be right to use terms odious and personally offensive; it cannot be right to repeat imputations of opinion and practice which are uniformly denied by the parties themselves; it cannot be right to put forward our own inferences of what must be the opinions of others from the doctrines they hold. There is scarcely a sect, large or small, that has not smarted under these forms of injustice. There are people who still maintain the Jews ought to be prevented holding a freehold, because it is alleged they cannot be citizens. There are persons who represent as the leading doctrine of the Independent the rights of subject to cut the throats of princes. The whole weight of the German Munster extravagancies fell on the good name of the Continental Baptists. There seems nothing unreasonable in showing that a particular set of principles would logically lead to particular conduct, but it is nevertheless a piece of mean persecution to charge them as if they were facts. Every man has a right to be taken upon his own declaration of himself.

But truth itself is no absolute justification. If men will ignore the fact that they are surrounded with religious jealousies, that they have to deal with people prompt to anger, and accustomed to express that feeling in blows,—if they will choose the most exasperating terms, and resolutely persevere, in the midst of tumult and threatening, why, we do not know if it be much use to appeal to "freedom of speech." We believe that this liberty never was enjoyed in any part of the world. We have never seen it in any public gathering. People will hear you if they are indifferent to the subject, they will hear you if you go with the stream—otherwise never. Mr. Buchanan, of Maitland, went to the meeting to try this point; he might have staid away—for there is the *liberty of hearing* as well as of speaking, and we should be sorry to see the world deprived of either. Mr. Curry told the meeting that had a lecture been delivered on the "popery of Methodism," he should have gone to listen meekly to it—perhaps he might: but we question if it would have made Maitland a more pleasant place to live in. There are some men so serene—some who love a row with such genuine affection, that they would rather incur a little rough treatment than forego the pleasures of a fray. Mr. Curry may be of this kind, but most Methodists we have had the good fortune to know have looked on such imputations as a personal insult, and have indicated their sense accordingly. The conclusion of those who have seen most of this kind of controversy will be—that it contributes nothing to the enlightenment or happiness of mankind.

Our readers must have noticed that there are two sorts of clergymen in most communities; one are always hunting after some heresy or another—refuting opinions which nobody would have heard of had they not talked about them, or awakening by their illogical and feeble arguments the very doubts they would repel. Every now and then they send out a pamphlet, lecture, or refutation, full of dogmatism and insolence—weak and watery in thought, spasmodic and maniacal in phrase. They call themselves champions of the truth, and take the contempt and aversion they erect as persecution for rightousness' sake. They talk largely about fidelity to "their" Lord, and intimate they have this quality pretty much to themselves. These men keep a country in a ferment, according to their powers and opportunities, and make religion itself a terror.

There is another class who live among their people—watch over their own fold, cultivate the intellect and affection of their juvenile adherents, reconcile differences, advise in difficulties and soothe in sorrow. Their character though rarely attracting the attention of mobs diffuses its fragrant influence in charity and mercy. They convert few from other communions, but they retain their own; they make no bigots, but they make no infidels. Such a man was long ago described by Goldsmith in sweetest verse:—

Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down, the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whispered praise.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran;
E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile;
His ready smile, a parent's warmth expressed,
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs, were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Spreads from the vale, and mid way leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Among the notices of departures by the mail of to-day, we see the mention of Mr. James Macarthur, of Camden, whose name is familiar to every colonist. As the landlord of a numerous tenantry, over whose welfare he has watched with a solicitude which has won their confidence and affection; as the most prominent of the magistrates of his country, and the centre of every movement to improve its material and intellectual resources—his absence, if only for a year or two, must be a matter of regret. Such men, and such families, we can ill spare just now—when much that was once respected and respectable is receding before a new social and political epoch. Mr. Macarthur was for many years among the most prominent of our public men—a sober and consistent advocate of popular government and true liberty—strenuous in resisting every thing mean and demoralising, under whatever auspices it might appear.

When Responsible Government was inaugurated, Mr. Macarthur accepted a seat in the Executive, and it would have been fortunate for the colony had his health and engagements suffered a more full devotion of his time and talents to the public weal. We believe no man in the House was more thoroughly *trusted*—none whose personal character attracted greater esteem.

We hope that his visit to England will be subservient to his health and social happiness, and that we shall soon see him take an active part in the Legislature of this his native country. General Macarthur left for Europe a few weeks ago; Sir William, we understand, will remain, to watch over the large interests which must always bind his family to this colony. We wish there were an hundred such.

By Electric Telegraph.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

Business very quiet; nothing likely to be done til after the departure of the Mail.

Flour very firm. Holders of Adelaide stocks are asking £24 per ton. Wheat 9s. to 9s. 3d. per bushel, and scantily supplied. Colonial oats in better demand. Maize in good request.

Best brands of brandies are firmer; sales of Martell's are reported at 11s. per gallon.

A detachment of the 40th Regiment are to leave for New Zealand, per City of Hobart, just arrived at the Heads.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday afternoon.

A congratulatory address was to-day presented to Lady Macdonald by the Corporation of Geelong.

Another trial, Atkinson v. Leeworthy, to test the legality of the real Property Act, comes off next week. It excites much attention.

The Havilah (s.), from Melbourne, is just sighted coming up the bay.

Flour market remains steady at £21 10s. Wheat is in demand at 9s. per bushel.

THE MAITLAND RIOTERS.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.)

Yesterday, Thomas Long, James Wenslow, and John Dillon appeared on bail, before the bench, at East Maitland, under the charge of being present at the late destruction of property at the Free Church, West Maitland, and aiding and taking part in a riotous assembly. Mr. Chambers conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Deniehy and Mr. Mullen appeared for the defence.

Mr. Chambers opened the case.

Chief Constable Garvin deposed that he was at West Maitland on the evening of the 29th March, and saw Long and Dillon there. They were with a crowd of persons assembled opposite the Free Church. The doors were shut. The crowd were calling for Mr. M'Intyre, and asking why he he did not come out and give his lecture. The fence in front of the church was pulled down, and several panes of glass in the windows were broken. Sand was thrown. Long came up in front of the crowd, from High-street, saying "Throw away, my boys." Witness said to him, "Don't you think quite enough mischief has been done without your doing any more?" He then turned short round to the back of the crowd, and immediately another volley of stones or sand was thrown, and the windows were smashed. Saw no more of Long that night. Dillon was in front of the church, cheering with the mob. Did not see him do more. He though that about 1000 or 1200 persons were assembled at the time. Some windows were broken, and the fence was pulled down while witness was there. When Long left witness, and went to the back of the crowd, the volley of stones came from the direction towards which he went. On cross-examination, witness said, I did not see Wenslow there. I cannot say that I heard Dillon say anything, or do anything. He was there while the crowd was cheering.

Ferdinand Joseph Lander deposed that he lived at the High School, West Maitland, and saw the riot. Saw Wenslow there. Was following the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre towards the Free Church, where he was going to deliver a lecture, and was separated from him by a mob. Many men, with thick sticks, assaulted him. The companions of Mr. M'Intyre were assaulted at the same time. I saw his brother, Mr. Donald M'Intyre, try to save him, and the crowd then assaulted him. There were, perhaps, twelve or twenty persons, all more or less taking part. I saw Wenslow assault Mr. Donald M'Intyre. I tried to save Mr. M'Intyre, and so got blows, too. The Rev. Mr. M'Intyre was struck with a stick from behind. I was close at the time. I heard persons in the street say, "I will kill him." Mr. John M'Intyre and the coachman were also assaulted. Could not identify any of the persons who threw stones or pulled down the fence. I was at the window of the High School at the time, and not then in the crown. In cross-examination witness said he could see the doings of individuals in the crowd, for he was in the crowd. I saw both the Messrs. M'Intyre assaulted. I could not be mistaken in saying that Mr. Donald M'Intyre was struck, and that Wenslow struck him. I saw his face. I saw his hand raised and fall, but did not see on what part of Mr. M'Intyre it fell.

Joseph Ede Pearce was the next witness examined, but his evidence threw no light on the subject. He knew the defendants, but could not say that they were in the crowd. Witness was to have been chairman of the meeting.

George Vincer deposed: I was near the Free Church at the time of the disturbance, and saw the three defendants there. Long and a person named Thomas Hartigan were pulling the fence down. Wenslow also was pulling the fence down, but I did not see Dillon doing so. While the fence was being pulled down, I heard shouts of "Bravo, lads!" I saw Dillon throw at the window once. He was then in front of the Free Church, in the mob. He threw a piece of the broken paling of the church. I did not hear him say anything. In cross-examination, witness stated that he saw Long threw at the windows a quarter of an hour after the fence was pulled down. He also saw Long throw a stone which he picked up.

Charles Quinten deposed that he was at the disturbance on the 29th March, and saw John Dillon there. Heard him say something, but could not tell what. He was alonside of Mr. M'Intye's carriage in the crowd. Knew Mr. M'Intyre's nephew. Dillon was speaking to him, and, about two minutes afterwards, a man on the other side of the carriage struck him on the head with a stick. A dozen persons were round the carriage. The boy was alone on the carriage, and when he was struck he was either knocked off or jumped off. Dillon was at the same side of the carriage as witness when the blow was struck from the opposite side.

John Chapman deposed that he saw Long at the riot, and heard him shout "Fire away, boys! Fire away, boys!" Long had a piece of paling in his hand, of the same kind as the fence that was pulled down.

The Rev. William M'Intyre deposed: It was my intention to have delivered a lecture on the 29th March, and in pursuance of that intention I went to West Maitland. I arrived at the yard of the Free Church at about half-past five—in daylight. As I approached a shout was raised by a number of persons in the street. As I entered the yard by one gate they entered by another. I went round the church, and the crowd met me. I handed Mrs. M'Intyre out of the conveyance, and walked slowly round the skirts of the crowd towards the High School. As I passed I said "Good evening, friends." Some one replied, "I hope it may turn out that we are friends." I said my feelings were friendly to them. After going to the High School, I came out to order the doorkeeper to prepare the church for the lecture, and not seeing him called out his name. I observed Mrs. M'Intyre in the crowd, speaking, and worked my way towards her to address her, and asked her to retire. She said she would soon. I then disengaged myself from the crowd, but a portion began to move towards me. I receded slowly towards the fence behind the church, until it struck me that the fence would stop me, and I might be crowded. I changed the direction of my motion, and almost immediately a blow was aimed at me, with a stick, I think, striking and breaking my hat. I received a second blow on my hat, which fell off. I recovered it, and then received a third blow, with some weapon, on the brow, but not so severe as to cause me to fall or stun me. I then got away to the school. After this I saw my brother Donald, whose face was covered with blood and contusions, whose head was cut, and whose body was bruised. He was attended by Drs. Liddell and Scott. I did not deliver the lecture, because, from the excitement of the crowd, the violence it continued to exhibit, the inadequacy of police protection, and the fact that the violence was not restrained, I saw that it would be impracticable. I do not identify any of the persons, with the exception of one old man.

Mr. Deniehy proposed, in cross examination, to ask what was the intended subject of the lecture, but this was objected to on the ground of its irrelevancy. The majority of the bench overruled the question.

Dr. Scott, who attended Mr. Donald M'Intyre, at the High School, on the night of the riot, described the nature of the wounds on his head, also on on the neck and shoulders.

Duncan St. Clair M'Clardy deposed that he saw Mr. Donald M'Intyre struck. He recognised Wenslow only of the three defendants, as having been among those who were aiming blows at Mr. Donald M'Intyre; but the confusion was so great that he could not say he saw him aim a particular blow.

Sergeant Kerrigan deposed, that he was at the scene of the riot from 6·30 p.m., until near ten o'clock, by which time the greater portion of the mob had dispersed. I saw Long and Dillon there. I had long known them. I spoke to Dillon once, I believe, to strive and take the people home. I believed him to be a man of some influence. I believe he did speak to the people. This was about nine—after the palings had been pulled down. After the fence was down, and the stones and gravel had been thrown, I heard Long say, "Fire away, boys."

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Deniehy, for the defence, submitted that it was necessary, in order to support the charge, that an intent to act in unlawful manner should have been proved. Such an intent might have been a matter for inference, had the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre been interrupted in the ordinary exercise of his duty, by persons who had no right or no business to be present; but as the public generally had been invited to the meeting, the defendants had as much right as anyone else to attend. There was a total want of proof of that systematic understanding on their part, or of that systematic action, which should have been shown to warrant a committal. In the absence of such proof, the offence amounted to nothing more than a mere brawl or disturbance of the peace, in which a number of persons, more or less, had been implicated. However, the Bench might be disposed to treat that offence, they could treat it as an unlawful assemblage or riot. Still less could such an idea have been entertained had he been allowed to elicit the fact that the subject of the intended lecture was one likely to excite the feelings of the defendants, as an attack upon their faith.

Mr. Chamber in replying, contended that it was unnecessary to prove intention. The existence of the intent was proved by proof of the fact. It had been proved that a lecture was to have been delivered, and that the delivery had been prevented by the gathering together of a number of persons, and by their acts, after gathering together. The intent was therefore abundantly proved in the eye of the law, which did not even require the proof of overt acts, which had been fully proved in the present case.

The bench accordingly committed the defendants to take their trial, at the ensuing Circuit Court, allowing bail, the principals in £80 each, and two sureties in £40 each, for each defendant.

Mr. Chambers then submitted that it would be a matter for the consideration of the bench whether the majesty of the law would be sufficiently vindicated by dealing with them without at once proceeding against the others. This could be done, as the offence was a misdemeanour and not a felony.

Mr. Deniehy declined to consent to a suggestion that the cases against the other defendants should be heard simultaneously.

The Rev. W. M'Intyre remarked that in so far as he might be considered a party aggrieved, he would cordially agree to such an arrangement as that indicated by Mr. Chambers.

After some consideration, the bench decided that the other defendants, with the exception of two, who, it was understood, had been particularly prominent, and another who had not answered, when called upon his summons, should be held to bail, and be required to find sureties to keep the peace.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—On the premises, George-street, at 11 o'clock, The Plant of a Photographic Establishment.
MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land, at Liverpool; Farms, at Canterbury; Cottage and Ground, in Buckland-street, Mount Lachlan; Land at St. Leonard's; Britannia Hotel, Ground, and Cottages at Paddington; House and Ground, at Newtown; Fattening Runs, in the District of Bligh.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—On the premises, 668, Brickfield-hill, at half-past 10 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Draper, Haberdasher, &c.
MR. JOHN G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tarpaulins, Boiled Canvas, Carpet Brooms, Ladders, Hay Rakes, Furniture Cases.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Broomfield and Whitaker's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Richmond River Cedar.
MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.
MR. H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Iron House and Timber.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Gigs, Dogcarts, &c.
MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the Premises, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Sale Yards, Parramatta Station, at 11 o'clock, Fat Wethers.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Whips, Saddlery, &c.
MR. H. H. NEWMAN.—At the residence of Mr. Barton, Redferr, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.
MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their New Mart, at 11 o'clock, Whitening, Chalk, Cradle Plates, Camp Ovens, Sheep Shears, Bed Keys, Horse Nails, Guns, Buckets, Wax Dolls, Smoked and Dried Fish, Cloth Vestings, Trousers, Steel Spectacles.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Glasses, Wardrobe, Mangle, Beer Engine, Clock, Spirit Fountain, Kitchen Utensils, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Jewellery, English Rabbits, &c.
MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Clocks, Platedware, Mangle, Office Furniture, Sofas, Stoves, Cart, &c.
MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Wethers.
THE SHERIFF.—On the Premises, near Lane Cove, at noon, Household Furniture, Pigs, Drays, Carts, &c.

NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

General Post Office, February 9.—A desire having been expressed on behalf of the Australian colonies that the governments of those colonies should pay the cost of transit through Egypt of newspapers sent to Australia via Southampton and Suez, instead of such newspapers being subjected to a charge for this transit the additional penny levied on these newspapers since the beginning of the present year will cease. The postage of newspapers for Australia and New Zealand, sent via Southampton and Suez will henceforth, therefore, as formerly, be 1d. each; but the postage of newspapers by this route to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, and all other places eastward of Suez, will continue as at present, viz.:—Upon a newspaper addressed to the East Indies, 2d. when not exceeding four ounces in weight; 3d. when above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight; 1d. being added for every additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Upon newspapers addressed to any of the other countries or places referred to, 2d. for each newspaper of whatever weight.—*Home News.*

Teachers' Association.—A meeting of the Church of England Teachers' Association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, to discuss the subject of Free Public Education and its adaptability to this colony. Owing to the Easter holidays, and that this was not the proper day for the usual monthly meeting, there was only a small attendance. After the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned till the 5th of May, when the subject of Education will be discussed.

Coroner's Inquest.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Market Wharf Inn, corner of Market and Sussex streets, on Saturday, on the body of a youth named Thomas Clapham, aged eighteen years. The deceased was the step son of a man named Leithbridge, a boarding-house keeper, of Sussex-street, and was not employed in any regular vocation on account of suffering from St. Vitus' dance. He was accustomed to lounge about the wharves and go on board vessels. On Friday morning last he went to Jaques' wharf, and thence to the A. S. N. Company's wharf. He was observed standing on the wharf, and a few minutes afterwards, Captain Walker, of the Wonga Wonga (then lying alongside the wharf), heard a plunge in the water. On looking over the vessel's side, the gentleman alluded to and Mr. Harris, the second officer of the Wonga Wonga, saw the deceased disappear below the surface. A long ladder was thrown into the water near the spot where the deceased sunk, in order that he might lay hold of it and so save himself, but he rose no more. Grappling irons were then put into requisition, and the body was recovered in about ten minutes; the usual means to resuscitate persons partially drowned were employed, but to no purpose. Drs. Macfarlane and Wright were also, in obedience to call, soon on the spot, and rendered all the assistance in their power, but all efforts proved futile—the deceased was evidently dead before being taken from the water. There were no cries for help heard from the drowning youth while he was in the water. He had several times narrowly escaped drowning. Verdict: Suffocation by drowning, with no evidence to determine how he fell into the water. It was stated at the inquest that the father of the deceased had been captain of a whaling ship, and was, with his crew, killed by the natives at one of the islands.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shewn by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premium.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	50 16 8	23 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction
British Mutual	16 11 3	104 4 0	49 10 0	8 11 10	With future reductions
Australian Mutual Provident Society	16 2 1	192 13 0	89 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 5th.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS ANDREW, Esq.
JAMES E. EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. Foss Esq., and Edward Lotze, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.
Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 7th February, 1860.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000
Of which £290,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Endowments, and Annuities.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap 25.
Head Office, London. Branches in all the colonies.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Directors,—George Thornton, Esq.
J. Young, Esq., E. B., and A. C. Bank.
Agents—J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square.
Melbourne Offices, 99, Collins-street West.
Michael O'Grady, secretary for Australia.
Guarantee for fidelity in situations of trust.
The evils and serious results consequent upon suretyship when undertaken by private individuals, are now so fully admitted, that the guarantee of this Society is availed of as the most efficient, independent, and economical substitute.
Government and Banking officials are charged the lowest rates of premium, 20s. per cent, except in situations where their duties are more than usually hazardous.
The forms of policy for the various departments of the Imperial and Colonial Governments have been settled and approved by the Law Officers of the Crown, and contain all the obligations required by the Society's Act of Parliament and the law to constitute them effectual securities to the holders for the risk undertaken.
Policies are prepared by the society without any charge, and there is no expense attendant upon the issue beyond the payment of the premium.
The directors receive proposals from officials employed in the—
Treasury — Customs
Post Office — Railway,
Land and Works — And
All other Departments of the Public Service in the Imperial Government, and in the Governments of New South Wales — South Australia, and Victoria — Tasmania.
Also, from employés in the Banks, Corporations, Public Companies, and Mercantile Firms throughout Australia.
LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED WITH GUARANTEE.
The universally acknowledged desirability of Life Assurance applies to none with such particular force as to those deriving income dependent on the duration of their lives. With a view to enable clients of this class to partake of the utmost advantage capable of being conferred by the principles on which the society is constituted, and empowered by the sanction of the Imperial Legislature, the directors have originated a system whereby the payments made to obtain the guarantee may be devoted to the purpose of making a provision for the families of the persons guaranteed.
In every case where a Life Assurance is effected in connection with the guarantee, a considerable reduction in the rate of premium will be made, and as policies of this description will be enhanced by their due proportion of three-fourths of the profits of the Society, the Guarantee Premium will cease in course of time, and the payment for Life Assurance will cover both the risks of Guarantee and life.
Thus each assurer will become his own security, and the payments, which he would make for the guarantee alone, are formed into a fund for the support of his family or his own declining years—as he may elect. This valuable arrangement will convert the premium from being a tax upon honesty into a lucrative provision, or investment for the assurer.
Proposal forms, prospectuses, and every other information to be had by applying to J. G. WALLER and CO. Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PROSPECTUS.—For the Formation of a Company under the style of THE FITZROY GOLD-MINING COMPANY—(Limited Liability).
Capital £10,000, with power to increase (if required), in 10,000 shares, of £1 each.
Application will be made to the Legislature for a Bill incorporate the Company at an early date.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Captain M. C. O'Connell (President).
P. D. Mansfield, Esq. | John Jardine, Esq.
Philip Sheridan, Esq. | R. Hunter, Esq.
John Palmer, Esq. | Dr. Robertson.
BANKERS—The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Rockhampton.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Milford and Croft.
1. It is proposed to form a Company, under the above designation, for the purpose of systematically examining, working, and testing the richness and capabilities of the Northern Gold-Fields.
2. The Gold-Fields now more particularly under notice are situated in the District of Port Curtis, and have been worked at Canoona and Gracemere. The operations of the Company, however, will not be confined to these places, but will be extended in such directions as shall offer inducement.
3. That gold does exist in the district is an established fact, as since the commencement of the Canoona diggings in 1858, according to the Mint returns alone, 45,000 ounces of gold—equal in value to nearly £180,000—have been collected from the surface diggings only, of a very small space of ground, and by the use of the very rudest methods. Had skilled labour, with machinery, been employed there can be no doubt that the result would have been much greater.
4. It is the opinion of miners (scientific and practical) who have visited Canoona that a second bottom exists at that place, and which has not yet been reached. Should this opinion prove correct, the supposition, amounting almost to a certainty, is that heavy auriferous deposits lie there.
5. In a report made by Mr. Commissioner Wiseman, to the Government of New South Wales, it is stated that a tract of country of large extent, lying to the north-west of Canoona, comprising the Watersheds of Princhester and Marlborough Creek, with the Peninsula situated between Broad Sound and Shoalwater Bay, is based upon rocks of quartziferous granite and porphyry, and in other respects presents a highly auriferous appearance; over this great surface, it has been ascertained that thousands of acres lie unworked, which will yield an average of one pennyweight of gold to the cart load of earth; and, as the tract of country alluded to possesses every natural advantage for the successful carrying out of gold mining operations, it only requires the applications of that science and skill, machinery and labour, which capital alone can command, to make its vast wealth available.
6. It is almost superfluous to call the attention of the residents of the Northern Districts to the immense advantages which must accrue to them in the increased value of property of every description from the successful working of a rich gold-field in their neighbourhood, or to remark that the probability of such result is rendered certain by the increased knowledge resulting from experiences of gold mining with the facility of securing the services of competent managers for so important a work.
7. There is every reason to conclude that gold mining operations, if judiciously conducted, will be eminently successful in these districts; and it is, consequently, the intention to apply to the Government for grants of land, to be dedicated to the mining purposes of the Company, in accordance with the 47th section of the Gold Fields' Regulations.
8. As many miners, diggers, and working men, acquainted with the Canoona diggings, have expressed a wish to become shareholders in the Fitzroy Gold Mining Company, it has been resolved to place the shares at the low rate of £1 each.
9. In order to complete the required capital, a limited number of shares is now offered to the public, for which applications will be received until the 1st of May next, upon the following terms—2s. 6d. per share on application; 7s. 6d. per share on allotment; and the residue by calls as shall be determined.
10. A special general meeting of shareholders (in the proceedings of which all to whom shares may now be allotted will be entitled to take a part), will be called as early as possible after allotment is made, when the Deed of Settlement will be submitted and the election of directors and other officers will be proceeded with.
11. Forms of application for shares, with all information, can be obtained on application to the provisional directors, at their offices pro tem., Mr. Mansfield's store, Rockhampton, Queensland, from the Company's agent—Sydney not yet appointed.—H. M. COCKBURN, Esq., Ipswich.
F. K. MILNE, Provisional Secretary Fitzroy Gold Mining Company, Rockhampton, Queensland.
January 30.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Barnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.
Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.
RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.
For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £600,000
Reserved fund 205,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now established on the Snowy River Gold-fields, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH YATES, of Adelong, of which the public is respectfully informed. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Sydney, 28th February, 1860.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—The rates of interest allowed on Deposits at this Bank are as follows:—
On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto for 6 months, 5 ditto ditto.
Sydney, 10th March. H. D. BLOXHAM, manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ... ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... 5½ ditto
And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGMLOW, Manager.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of two first-class HOUSES and out-buildings, at the corner of Wynyard-square and Margaret-street. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BIBB, architect, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before the 24th April.
Tenders in one sum for the whole will be preferred.
The acceptance of the lowest or any tender will be optional with the proprietor.

TO PLASTERERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the plasterer's work of a dwelling house and offices in course of erection on the Point Piper Estate, near Double Bay. The plans and specification may be seen by applying at the office of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, to whom tenders are to be sent, on or before FRIDAY, the 20th instant. The proprietor will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for building two HOUSES in Sussex-street. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES BARNET, Glebe Road. Tenders to be sent in on WEDNESDAY, April 18th. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th April, 1860.
GLEBE ISLAND BRIDGE ROAD.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th April instant, from persons willing to contract for the formation of the road from the Glebe Island Bridge to the Pyrmont Bridge Company's line of road.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Glebe Island Bridge Road."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen and further particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to Her Majesty in the penal sum of £200 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th April, 1860.
TO SHIPWRIGHTS and others.—REPAIRS to STEAM-DREDGE HERCULES.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th April instant, from persons willing to contract for Stripping, Caulking, and Coppering the steam-dredge Hercules. The work to be performed in the Fitzroy Dock.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for repairs to steam-dredge Hercules."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Tenders must state the rate per 1000 feet for caulking, and the rate per sheet for stripping, cleaning down, tarring, and re-coppering with 24 ozs. copper or Muntz metal, and must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £100, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 19th March, 1860.
TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Camden Bridge.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a BRIDGE over the Nepean River, at Camden, in accordance with the terms of advertisement of 28th March, 1860.
W. M. ARNOLD.

TO BUILDERS and others.—ACCOMMODATION for PILOTS at NEWCASTLE.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE calling for Tenders for erection of Buildings and other works for the accommodation of the pilots at Newcastle.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Pilots' Residences at Newcastle," will be received at the Public Works Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 8th May next.
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Newcastle.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Erecting Telegraph Stations.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for tenders for erection of TELEGRAPH STATIONS at Berrima, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, Hartley, Bathurst, Windsor, Wollombi, West Maitland, and Newcastle.
Each building to be tendered for separately.
Tenders will be received at the Public Works' Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th April, and must be endorsed "Tender for Telegraph Station, Berrima," or, as the case may be.
Plans, specifications, and forms of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Offices at the places above mentioned.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Annual Contracts.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for fresh TENDERS for the performance of the undermentioned works, for repairs to public buildings, in Sydney, during the remainder of the present year.—Masons' and Paviors'; Bricklayers', Blacksmiths'.
Tenders are to be made on printed schedules, which may be obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Masons' Work," or as the case may be, will be received at the Public Works Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th April.

TO BUILDERS and others.—ANNUAL CONTRACTS.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for fresh TENDERS for the performance of the undermentioned works, for repairs to public buildings in the district of Sydney during the remainder of the present year.
Masons' and Paviours', Bricklayers', Blacksmiths', Plasterers', Painters', and Glaziers'.
Tenders to be made on printed schedules, which may be obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.
Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Masons' Work," or as the case may be, will be received at the Public Works' Office, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th April.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received for building of Out-Offices, at Miss Fox's house, Underwood-street, Paddington. Plans and specification may be seen on the premises.

THE DONCASTER LINE of EXPRESS COVERED VANS.—Notice.—The Clyde Conveyance Company having perfected their road arrangements, can now guarantee the safe and speedy delivery of passengers and goods to and from Braidwood and Nelligen, on
TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS,
and daily should business increase.
Hour of departure from Mrs. Badgery's, Braidwood, at 6 a.m. each morning; breakfasting at Grieve's, and from Nelligen Wharf, upon arrival of steamer from Sydney, or 6 a.m. breakfasting at Carter's.
To secure prompt delivery all packages for Express should be booked at the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney, "per *Doncaster van*," when such goods will be landed in time for that morning's coach. To secure seats passengers should book on board the steamer.

PUBLIC HOUSE.—Mr. DELOHERY has for DISPOSAL a Business he can really recommend.

JUST LANDED, ex MEDWAY, forty enamelled Slate Chimney Pieces, of the newest patterns and imitations of the various continental marbles, from the celebrated works of G. E. Magnus and Co., Pimlico.
The largest stock of marble chimneypieces in the colony, and greatest variety of choice.
Plain stone chimney-pieces
Plain slate ditto ditto
Marble washstand tops, plain and shaped
Plaster of paris
Portland cement
Atkinson's casting ditto
Parian cement.
On SALE at W. PATTEN'S, Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE:—
9, 10, 12, and 15 horse-power steam engines
Boiler plates and angle iron, sheet zinc
Muntz yellow metal and nails, hoop iron
Galvanised telegraph wire, Nos. 6 and 7; rivets and washers
Linseed oil; white, black, and red paint
Oakum, cordage, Caithness pavement
Printing, writing, brown and coloured papers, and paper bags
Sodawater bottles, soda crystals, bath bricks
Confectionary, cheese, pearl barley
Scotch whisky, dark brandy, bitters.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Undersigned's,—
Ex Ætos and Bengal.
Black and drab ladies' riding hats
Drab beaver hats
Drab shell hats
Drab merino hats
Mohair hats
Best black ventilated hats
Ditto ditto ditto, on cork
Black and brown prim leaf hats
French soft hats, unpeed
French felt ditto, in various colours
Cloth, tweed, horsehair, and other caps, in great variety
Every description of gold and silver lace, &c., &c.
Hats and caps made to order
Country storekeepers can be supplied with the sizes they require, at wholesale prices.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, real hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

SPECIAL and IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Public attention is specially directed to a shipment of really fine CONGOU TEA, just received by James Macgregor, and declared by competent judges to be the finest ever brought into New South Wales.
Though shipped to this port, it was originally selected for the English market; therefore, consumers are assured that one trial will prove the superiority of this tea to any previously introduced into the city of Sydney.
JAMES MACGREGOR, Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, 204, Pitt-street (opposite the Theatre), Sydney.

FIREWORKS for the Queen's Birthday, of Scott's make. All colonial, and warranted. At lower prices than English. In quantities to suit purchasers. J. DICKSON, agent, 505, Brickfield-hill.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a Snug GROCERY and CHEESEMONGER Business doing a good family trade, with or without stock. Apply 53, South Head Road.

FOR SALE,—
An invoice of whips and riding whips
Paperhangings, glassware, plate glass, looking-glasses, pianos, swords, and bird cages
Diggers' shovels and pickaxes
Best yellow Sydney soap
Honeydew tobacco
Brandy, in hogsheads, good quality, price 6s. 6d. per gallon in bond
Brandy, in cases of 1 dozen—prices in bond 13s. 6d. per case for good quality, and 20s. per case for best quality
Pimento, mace, and cloves
Island arrowroot and split peas
French prunes in barrels
Ceylon plantation coffee
Congou teas, ex Osprey, Isle of France, Sea Witch, and Henry Oscar
Fine flavoured souchong and hysonskin tea.
Ex Castillian, from Hongkong,
Cassia, in boxes of 57 lbs. net each.
Ex Swiftsure, from Singapore.
White and black pepper, and genuine Singapore nutmegs
Tapioca and Pearl sago.
Ex Australia, from Hamburgh,
Toys assorted
Coloured glassware, as flower vases, toilet bottles, &c.
Now landing,
Patna rice.
LENDER, MULLER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

JUST OPENED.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have received, per Castle Howard, and now offer for inspection the most elegant assortment of Silks, Mantles, Evening and Ball Dresses ever seen in the colonies.
Tulle dresses, embroidered with silk and chenille, on the most elaborate and elegant designs
White lace dresses, embroidered with two and three flounces
Ditto ditto, double skirts, very rich
Black lace dresses, plain and embroidered, with two and three flounces
Ditto ditto, double skirts
Muslin robes, embroidered, with tucks, flounces, double skirts, in a great variety
Black glace silks, wide width, and French finish. Two cases of these celebrated goods, at from 3s. 6d. to 10s. per yard
White, pink, and sky glace silks, in all colours and shades
Flounced silk robes, newest styles
Silk bareges, in fashionable evening colours
Checked silks, new pattern
Clan, tartan, silk and Irish poplin
Mantles, cloaks, jackets, polkas, &c.
Opera cloaks and mantles, the newest styles.

NOTICE.—Amongst the goods just re-marked for the CLEARING SALE, at CAVENDISH HOUSE, the undermentioned are worthy the immediate attention of buyers, viz.—
A lot of Norwich flounced robes, at 7s. 11d., worth 21s.
Ditto ditto new cheni lustres, 12s. 6d., worth 24s.
Ditto ditto granite stripes, 7s. 9d., worth 15s.
A miscellaneous lot of the best prints, 3s. 11d. the full dress
Autumn ribbons, a large lot, 9½d. and 1s. per yard, very cheap
Parasols, a choice lot, rich goods, at half price
Silks, a superb lot of robes, £2 10s. to £5 10s., the cheapest goods ever seen in the colonies
☞ Further particulars of other lots as they are being brought forward.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

COUNTRY BUYERS IN SYDNEY are reminded to make their purchases of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY, at the CLEARING SALE, at CAVENDISH HOUSE, where they can purchase at considerably less than the usual WHOLESALE PRICES, for CASH.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

MEN'S MERCERY.—We shall offer during the present week a quantity of Goods, as under, which have been re-marked, at and under cost price:—
A lot of good and fashionable neck ties, all at 2s. each
A lot of Paris kid gloves, all sizes, at 2s. 9d. per pair
A lot of taffaty-lined and cloth gloves, at 1s. 9d. and 2s. per pair
A lot of Ford's eureka shirts, No. 4, at 25s. the half dozen
A lot of other makes, with bands, 27s. 6d. ditto
A lot of extra large corazzo ditto, 30s. ditto
A lot of various regatta shirts, at the English price
A lot of superior crimean shirts at 9s. 6d. each
A lot of half-hose (various), at 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d., and 4s. 9d. the half-dozen
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

CHEAP GOODS, at LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE.—French merinos, black, sky, amber, drabs, royal, violet, marone, greens, browns—the best quality, 2s. 3½d.
French delaines, 12½d.
Good cobourg cloth, 6¼d.
Rich silk dresses, 27s. 6d. the dress
French twills, wide width, 10½d.
Hoyle's yard wide prints, 5½d.
Good white calico, 1s. 11d.; and yard longcloth 2s. 11d.
Coloured all wool flannels, 1s. 11d.
French silk bonnets, 7s. 6d., worth 21s.
Fancy bonnets, from 6½d. each
Good brown hats, 2s. 9d.
New felt hats, black and brown, 2s. 9d
Evans' crochet cotton, 1s. per dozen.
Fancy silk buttons, 2d. per dozen, worth 1s.
Black ribbon velvet, 18 yards 1s.
Fancy silk braids and fringes, 36 yards 1s. 9d.
French organdie muslins, 4½d., worth 1s.
Rich balzorine robes, 20 yards 10s. 6d.
J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, and George-street South, opposite the Cathedral.

OPENING OF YOUNG AND YEO'S DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, 275, Pitt-street, Sydney.—YOUNG and YEO beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and neighbourhood that they have taken those commodious premises, lately occupied by Mr. George Chisholm, which they have had entirely refitted and redecorated, and purpose opening them on SATURDAY next, 21st instant, with a new and well-selected stock of drapery, silks, mantles, millinery, &c.
Y. and Y. beg to call attention to the fact that owing to their connection with the late firms of Price, Favenc, and Gwyn, and Farmer, Williams and Giles, they have had ample experience as to the class of goods required in the colony.
In General Drapery it will be their aim to supply families with a well-selected variety, at moderate prices.
The Mantle and Millinery room will be kept supplied with the latest novelties.
Y. and Y. wish to state that it will be their unceasing study to keep an extensive and complete assortment of fancy goods; and as all their stock will be marked at the very lowest price, and for cash only, they will be in a position to compare favourably with the largest establishments in Sydney.
Orders for the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.
An early call is respectfully invited.
YOUNG and YEO, 275, Pitt-street

IMPORTANT.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg respectfully to intimate to the ladies of Sydney and the public generally, that as they expect their new premises, 357, George-street (four doors from King-street), will be completed in a few weeks, they have resolved upon DISPOSING of the RESIDUE OF THEIR STOCK, at a great RE-REDUCTION in price, so as to enable them to re-open with an entirely new shipment, now landing, which has been bought expressly for their new premises, in the first houses in England and on the Continent, the exposition of which due notice will be given.
The remaining stock, though not so well assorted as is usual, comprises some of the richest goods in
Silks
Mantles
Shawls
Fancy dresses
French merinos
Household goods of every description
Hinton and maltese sets
Ditto ditto collars
Ditto ditto falls and lappets
Some splendid specimens of honiton and maltese lace, by the yard
Muslin sets and collars
Hosiery, gloves, ribbons, shirts, ties, &c.
O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., 335, George-street.

NEW GOODS for the winter season, open THIS DAY, at "La Ville de Paris," 342, George-street.
Real French merinos all pure wool, from 2s. 6½d. a yard
Linsey wolsey's and tweed dresses
Linsey wolsey checks and stripes, small patterns
Crimean flannels pure wool, in great variety
Welch and Saxony flannels of superior makes
French twills, wide widths, from 1s. 2d. a yard
Mantles in great variety, and decided bargains
Linsey wolsey petticoats from 5s. 6d. each
Steel skirts, in linsey wolsey and Berlin wools
Linsey wolseys, in plain colours, from 10½d. a yard
Ladies' underclothing of superior makes
Baby linen, and richly worked robes
Infant's embroidered cashmere cloaks
Muslin collars and sets, at half Paris cost
Paris corsets, open fronts, from 5s. 9d. each
Hemstitched and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs
Josephine kid gloves, very best quality, 3s. 6d. a pair.
WILLIAM PRICE, La Ville de Paris.

FELT HATS. FELT HATS.—Blacks and browns. All new shapes. Just opened. At La Ville de Paris.

FELT HATS. FELT HATS.—Ladies' and Children's sizes. Two cases, just opened. At La Ville de Paris.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, the new BUTCHER'S SHOP on the South Head Road, occupied by E. J. Bayley and Co., let at £3 per week. Apply to T. CHALLINER, next door to E. Venable's New Building, corner of Bathurst and George streets.

FOR SALE, ex Alice, from Calcutta—
Finest Patna table rice
Cossipore sugar, No. 1
Oats, gram, and split peas, Also,
Calcutta lines, assorted sizes
Ditto mats and matting.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN LUMBER.—To Builders, Contractors, and Private Buyers.—L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have in hand for private SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, a general assortment of American Timber, comprising
T. and G. 1 inch flooring boards
Ditto 1¼ inch ditto ditto
Ditto 1 inch carpenters' clear boards, planed one side
1 inch broad shelving boards, ditto
T. and G. ½ inch ditto ditto ditto
Weatherboards, planed one side
Rough weather ditto
Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½
Deals, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3.
Also, a good assortment of Hobart Town Timber, comprising timber various sizes, palings, &c.
City Mart, 362, George-street.

BALTIC G. and T. FLOORING, 1, ¾, and ½ inch, on hand, and made to order, as cheap as American pine or spruce. GOODLET and CO, Victoria Steam Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street, have this day, 18th February, reduced their prices of Baltic deals, G and T flooring and lining, weatherboards, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, Mouldings, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

80,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

180,000 BEST Forest Oak and H. T. Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER. Albion Wharf.

BOX PALINGS and TIMBER for PRIVATE SALE.—Superior Hobart Town Broad Box Palings and Hardwood timber for SALE, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart, 62, George-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.—Assorted stock of 300,000 feet, always on hand. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

PINE, all descriptions; doors, sashes, slates, cedar, posts, rails, palings, blue gum felloes. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commission Agent, of 33, Bourke-street, Melbourne; and Deniliquin, New South Wales, begs to inform Squatters and others that he has established a branch of his business in Sydney, which will be carried on in the name of CHARLES BROWN and CO., under the management of Mr. Edward M. Stephen, Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney, 2nd April.

TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.—BURT and CO. have for private SALE, Sir Alfred Stephen's well known TRAVELLING CARRIAGE, fitted with trunks and conveniences of every description; is exceedingly strong and in good order. 272, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, an excellent SADDLE HORSE, in good condition. W. SCOTT, Observatory.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—FOR SALE, a first-rate Lady's HORSE, thoroughly broken in, nearly a pure-bred Arab, and warranted sound—in fact, the most perfectly trained ladies' horse in the colony, and guaranteed by the owner, who will give any trial. On view at DRISCOLL'S Stables, Pitt-street. Apply to 21, Cowper-terrace. Price, Forty Guineas—£42.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, those well-known PREMISES in Lower George-street, opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s gate, consisting of dwelling-house, with every convenience, and two large stores, all in excellent order. Apply for particulars to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the House and Grounds at Darlinghurst known as GREENKNOWE, the property of John Gilchrist, Esq., and now occupied by A. H. M'Culloch, Esq. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE and SHEEP, on SALE by the undersigned:—
CATTLE.
1000 equal sexes, 2 to 7 years, at Tamworth
1000 ditto ditto, ditto, on the Macintyre
1200 ditto ditto, ditto, on the Manilla
1000 ditto ditto, ditto, at Baraba
500 cows, at Bendemere
500 ditto, breeding herd, near Armidale
300 ditto, ditto ditto, New England
700 bullock, 2 to 7 years, at Armidale.
SHEEP.
10,000 finest breeding ewes, 4 to 7 years, on the Namoi
1000 maiden ewes, 1½ to 2½ years, at Wee Waa.
2000 store wethers, 3 to 5 years, at Muswellbrook.
DURHAM and IRWIN, 66, King-street West.

FOR SALE,—
1400 Wethers, more or less, 3½ years old
1100 ditto, ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
3500 ditto, ditto ditto, 3½ to 7½ ditto.
The greater part of the wethers, and a large number of ewes, are fit for the butcher. The whole are in good condition, and have never been diseased. No objection to deliver them at Queanbeyan or Goulburn. Application to be made to the undersigned, at Coolamatong, Maneroo.
ARTHUR BLOMFIELD.

GLENLYON STATIONS, DARLING DOWNS, DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock:—
14,000 sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased
400 head of cattle.
The improvements are first class. Full particulars may be had on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

PEAK DOWNS, Leichhardt District.—FOR SALE, Nine BLOCKS of COUNTRY in the above favourite locality. Full particulars on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE, about 2000 EWES, to lamb next spring, ages one to six years, deliverable near Gayndah, in the Wide Bay district. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO, Spring-street, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE.—CHARLES BROWN and CO., have for SALE—
1500 head of store cattle, equal sexes, from 2 to 7, deliverable on the Namoi
2000 well-bred heifers, about 3 years old, deliverable on the Richmond
500 bullocks, from 2 to 6, deliverable on the Peel. Also, Several unstocked runs in the Port Curtis District.
For further particulars apply to CHARLES BROWN and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

TO THE FLOCK MASTERS of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—Pure Merino Rams.—GEORGE COGHILL has received instructions from the importer, C. A. T. Maber, Esq., to SELL by private contract:—
20 pure Merino Rams, direct from Hamburg.
The above were selected from the celebrated flocks of the Baron Rudolph von Luttwitz, sen., of Simmenau, in Silesia, who at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, obtained the first prize gold medal for the best fleeces of wool, both for weight and quality.
These sheep have been selected with the view of opening up a continuous demand in the Australasian colonies for the best merino blood that the continent of Europe can produce. These sheep for size of carcase, weight, and quality of wool, cannot be surpassed.
The gold medal awarded, together with certificates of breeding, and samples of wool, can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
GEORGE COGHILL.

TO SHIPPERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—For SALE, One Thousand and Fifty (1050) very superior MAIDEN EWES, 2 to 4 years old—a splendid lot for shipment, and now close to town. For particulars apply to J. BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

STORE CATTLE.—FOR SALE—
600 Bullocks
400 Cows
Deliverable on the Richmond in all this month.
Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

STORE SHEEP, STORE SHEEP.—FOR SALE:—
1000 wethers, 3 and 4 years old
300 maiden ewes, 2 years old
800 ewes, 3 years old
700 ditto, 4 years old
1500 ditto, 5 years old.
Deliverable at Gombeola, Molong. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-st.

TO TANNERS.—On SALE, by the undersigned.—Tasmanian Mimosa Bark.! RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

LISMORE STATION AND STOCK.—Messrs. RAYMOND and CO., have received instruction to offer for SALE, by private contract, the well-known station of LISMORE, in the Clarence River District, having a frontage to the Richmond River of about 80 miles, and near the township of Casino. With the station will be sold 5000 head (more or less) cattle, very superior class, and can be recommended both for fattening and breeding qualities. The improvements are very substantial, a good house, &c, with all the necessary out-buildings for the management of the station.
There is also a quantity of purchased land, which can be arranged for separately. For further particulars, apply at Treasury Buildings, George-street.

UNOCCUPIED BLOCKS of Country in Queensland, for SALE. REA and CO., stock and station agents, 21, Hunter-street.

FATTENING STATIONS.—For SALE—MERRI MERRI CREEK, abundance of water, myall and salt bush, and a prime lot of cattle; good muster will be given, and right of brand; improvements extensive.
TALBRAGAR RIVER, a small station, with some fine cattle, well adapted for beginners; good improvements.
R. FORBES, 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The REMAINS of a VESSEL, name unknown, recently wrecked on the coast at Tartara, near Twofold Bay, together with the undermentioned LOGS OF CEDAR, cargo of such vessel, now in charge of the Police Magistrate at Eden, will be SOLD by Government Auction, on the 20th of April next, if not claimed before that day:
Sixty-three logs of cedar, average length 11 feet, average thickness 2 x 2, branded generally WS, but some few logs CW, WS, and CW.
Claims to the ownership of this property to be made to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.
Office of Inspector-General of Police, Sydney,
22nd March, 1860.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY (Monday), at 11 o'clock,
2 horses, from Kiama
35 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness horses, hacks
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Superior Colts and Fillies.
Bred at Liverpool Plains.

BURT and CO. are instructed to announce the sale by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on an early day.
From 60 to 80 head of very superior upstanding colts and fillies, bred at Liverpool Plains, and now en route for Sydney.
☞ Particulars in next advertisement.

Unbroken Horses.

In the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY next, 20th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock,
20 choice colts and fillies, bred near Merton, and principally from the Brindley Park stud.
They are all fine, well-bred, upstanding horses; amongst them are a handsome pair of match greys, very handsome.

Imported Stallions.
For Unreserved Sale.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, the 27th May, positively without reserve (unless previously disposed of by private contract),
The following choice imported stallions—
Thoroughbred Claude de Val, 4 years
Coaching ditto Dulcimer, aged
Cart ditto Young England, 3 years.
Full particulars on application to the auctioneers.

General Drapery Goods
Slops
Fancy Goods.
76 Packages, just landed.

To Warehousemen, Outfitters, Drapers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th instant.
The sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHARLES MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed days,
76 packages of general drapery goods, slops, fancy goods, &c., just landed.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, by public auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, cheffoniers, bedding, washstands, pier and toilet glasses, cheval glass, desks, sofas, wardrobe, glass cases, mangle, publican's fixtures, beer engine, clock, spirit fountains, kitchen utensils, &c.
Also,
Clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery
8 superior English rabbits, &c.
Terms, cash.

Bostock's Boots and Shoes.
57 Trunks, ex Cateaux Wattel.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importer (Mr. J. Westbrook) to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of very superior boots and shoes, consisting of
Gents' enamelled and grain napoleon and thigh boots
Gents' long and short wellingtons, patent, light and stout calf, of various substances, suitable for town and country wear
Gents' E.S. boots, in all descriptions, dress and walking substance
Youths' ditto ditto
Men's calf and kip bluchers
Youths' and boys' ditto
Ladies' cloth boots, goloshed and vamped, T.P.H.
Women's cashmere boots, extra widths
Ditto calf and cordovan lace boots
Children's boots and shoes, in great variety, &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
39 Trunks.
From the house of Joshua Joseph and Sons.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
39 trunks of boots and shoes, from the above makers, consisting of
Ladies' cashmere boots, E. S., and to lace, in great variety
Infants' and children's strap shoes, cloth boots, &c.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Grocery Sale.
Preliminary Notice.

Several Recent Importations.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A varied assortment of teas, sugars, groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, and other goods, detailed particulars of which will be given hereafter.
Terms at sale.

MR. C. J. CROFTON has been honoured with instructions from J. Croaker, Esq., who is leaving the district, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Cundle Town, Manning River, on MONDAY, the 23rd of April, 1860,
The whole of his superb and nearly new household furniture, a double-seated gig with double set of harness, complete; a number of horses and mares, &c., &c.
The furniture comprises handsome rosewood, loo, and other tables; rosewood chairs, with hair seating, and satin damask covering; rosewood sofa to match; handsome drawing room curtains, with brass poles and ends; a fine-toned pianoforte, by Broadwood; 4-post and other bedsteads, and furniture; hair mattresses, chests of drawers, washstands, night tables, bedroom chairs, looking-glasses, an excellent cooking stove, kitchen utensils, glass, earthenware, &c., &c.

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WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

To Coal Merchants, Lime and Billet-wood Dealers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction,
Lease of Lower Wharf, at present occupied by W. Fairfax and Son, Woolloomooloo Bay, and having superior advantages for above trades. Also,
All the timber, &c., on the wharf.

To Hotel and Café Keepers, Private Families, Connoisseurs, and others.
Really Choice Claret.

TUESDAY, 17th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, on above day,
A very choice parcel of claret, of the following celebrated brands, viz.,
Grandvin St. Julien Medoc
Chateau Belle Vue Pauilac
Ditto Larose St. Laurent
Ditto Lagave Margaux
Ditto Belair Cantenac.
The attention of the trade is particularly requested to this lot of claret, about one hundred and ninety cases; it will be found on inspection to be a very superior description to that usually imported. Samples can be tasted at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

Sale of Timber, Cedar, &c., and Lease of Lower Wharf with deep water frontage, next Woolloomooloo B Steam Saw Mills.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell, by order of trustees of W. Fairfax and Son,
50,000 feet of every description of timber, including pitch pine, clear pine, Oregon and deal joists and scantling, 6 x 2, 4 x 2, 3 x 2, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, and 2 inch deal and pine
Hardwood, colonial made doors, windows, &c.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Lucerne Hay.

On TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at Mr. Dibbs' Store, Campbell's Wharf,
70 bales prime lucerne hay.
Terms, cash.

Important and unreserved sale of the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade of Mr. J. Curtis, timber merchant, Sussex-street, consisting of Cedar Boards, Red, White, and Yellow T. and G. Pine; Oregon, Carpenters' Boards, Deals, Colonial Hardwood Joists, Scantling, Battens, Flooring and Weather Boards, Girders, Shingles, Laths, Posts and Rails, Paling Panel and Sash Doors, Sashes, &c., &c., &c. Also, Powerful Draught Horses, Drays, &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of Mr. Curtis's varied and well-assorted stock of timber, &c.
Lot 1, 104 pieces different lengths, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 x 2½. Lot 2, 20 pieces, 20ft., 5 x 2½. Lot 3, 113 pieces, 12ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 4, 50 pieces, 13ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 5, 180 pieces, 12ft., 4 x 2½ Lot 6, 91 pieces, 17ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 7, 89 pieces, 14ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 8, 33 pieces, 17ft., 4 x 2½ Lot 9, 104 pieces, 17ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 10, 24 pieces, 4 x 3, different lengths. Lot 11, 43 pieces, 22ft. and 23ft., 4 x 3. Lot 12, 80 pieces, 18ft. and 19ft., 4 x 3. Lot 13, 48 pieces, 16ft., 4 x 3. Lot 14, 38 pieces, 8, 9, and 11ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 15, 44 pieces, 10 and 12ft. Lot 16, 145 pieces, 11ft., 4 x 3. Lot 17, 88 pieces, 9 and 10ft., 4 x 2½. Lot 18, 34 pieces, 16ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 19, 50 pieces, 16 and 17ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 20, 60 joists, 14 and 15ft., 6 x 2½. Lot 21, 117 joists, 8 and 10ft. Lot 22, 45 joists, 12 and 13ft. Lot 23, 56 joists, 16, 17, and 18ft. Lot 24, 15 joists, 15 and 16ft., 50 pieces 10ft. scantling. Lot 25, 82 pieces, 17 and 18ft., 9 x 2. Lot 26, 63 pieces, 18, 19, and 20ft., 9 x 2. Lot 27, 2000ft. 1¼in. flooring boards. Lot 28, 85 joists, 20 and 21ft. Lot 29, 48 20ft. joists, and 10 pieces 14, 19, 20, and 21ft., 7 x 4, 7 x 5, and 7 x 6. Lot 30, 64 pieces, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 23ft., 9 x 3. Lot 31, 7 pieces, 12 and 13ft., 9 x 4, 11 joists 22ft., 3½ pieces different lengths, 4, 7, and 8 x 2½. Lot 32, 103 pieces, 20ft., 4 x 2½. Lot 33, about 1000 feet rough timber. Lots 34 and 35, 96 joists, 18 and 19ft. Lot 36, 40 pieces, 17, 18, 20, and 23ft., 7 x 7, 8 x 4, 8 x 5, 9 x 2½, and 9 x 4, Lot 37, about 1000ft. rough timber. Lot 38, 33 pieces, long lengths, 8 x 2½. Lot 39, 43 pieces, long lengths, 8 and 9 x 2½, and 9 x 3. Lot 40, 53 pieces, ditto, 8 x 3. Lot 41, 30 pieces, ditto, 8 x 2½, and 12 x 3. Lot 42, 36 pieces, ditto, 8 x 2½, and 8 x 3. Lot 43, 34 pieces, 16ft., 8 x 2½, Lot 44, 52 pieces, 18ft., 8 x 2½. Lot 45, 29 pieces, 16 and 18ft., 8 x 2½, and 8 x 3. Lot 46, 29 pieces, 16 and 18ft., 8 x 2½, and 8 x 3. Lot 47, 37ft., 15 and 17ft., 8 x 2½, and 10 x 2½. Lot 48, 26 pieces, 15 and 22ft., 8 x 2½, 8 x 3, and 10 x 2½. Lot 49, about 1500ft. weatherboards. Lot 50, joists and scantling. 80 pieces, long lengths. Lot 51, 39 joists. Lot 52, 31 pieces, 14, 18, 21, and 22ft., 7 x 2½. Lot 53, 38 pieces, 12 and 14ft., 6 x 3. Lot 54, 30 pieces, 8 and 13ft., 8 x 2½, 9 x 2½, and 6 x 2½. Lot 55, 32 pieces, 10, 12, and 13ft., 8, 9, and 10 x 2½. Lot 56, 30 pieces, 12 and 13ft., 8 x 2½. Lot 57, 60 assorted lots. Lot 61, 5 pieces, 21ft., 8 x 6. Lot 62, about 1000ft. boards and scantling. Lot 63, rough timber. Lots 64 to 69, 6 x 4, and 6 x 6, assorted lengths. Lot 70, rough cedar.
Also, a large quantity of ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2in. cedar boards, 1in. pitch pine T. and G., white and clear pine, 200,000 laths.
30,000 shingles (prime).
Posts and rails, palings, ladders, poles, doors, sashes, and quantity of building materials too numerous to mention, and
Two of the best and most powerful draught horses in Sydney, subject to any trial, drays, harness, &c.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The entire Plant of that well-known Photographic Establishment, known as Haviland's, opposite that splendid drapery establishment, Denison House, George-street.
Sale imperative. Terms, cash.
, This sale, comprising an assortment of the choicest Goods used by the profession, affords to the trade and private an unusual opportunity to secure bargains.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the present proprietor, of the Photographic Gallery, known as Haviland's, to sell by public auction, on the premises, opposite Denison House, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire and valuable plant, a portion of which is enumerated, namely,
Whole sized camera, first-class
Half ditto, ditto
Stereoscopic ditto
Stands, tables, chairs, carpeting, oil cloth, chemicals, collodion cases, frames, glass, show cases, dark room, baths, and a variety of sundries used by the profession, and only recently imported.
Terms, cash.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

At Newtown.
, The Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer and Corn Dealer, opposite the White Horse Inn, Newtown, together with the Fixtures and Fittings of the Shop.
Important to Grocers, Dealers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell, by by public auction, on the premises of the proprietor, opposite the White Horse Inn, Newtown, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of the grocery establishment, shop fixtures and fittings; all of which must be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.
MONDAY'S Sale Extraordinary.

At the Labour Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, China, Clocks, Platedware, Mangle, Office Fixtures, Ships' Sofas, Cooking Stoves, Cart, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A very large quantity of household furniture and effects, comprising,
Couches, sofas, and chairs
Chest drawers, chiffoniers, and chimney glasses
Dining, circular, and other tables
Wood and iron bedsteads
Toilet glasses, washstands, wardrobe
Large carpet hearth rugs and floor cloth
Palliasses, hair and other mattrasses, blankets, &c.
China tea sets, cut glass decanters, &c.
Plated dish covers, candlesticks, and teapots
Eight-day and thirty hour clocks
Kitchen furniture, and sundries. Also,
Mangle, office fixtures, and building materials
Four ships' sofas, American cooking stoves
Cart, harness, butcher's salting board
Doors, venetian shutters, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Horses and Carts to be sold TO-DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 first-class horses and mares, just arrived from the country, in good condition and broken in to saddle and harness.
Horses and drays, gigs, dog-carts, spring-carts, light carts, &c., &c.

Entire Stock-in-Trade of a Retail Draper.
MONDAY, April 16th.

To Drapers, Milliners, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 666, Brickfield-hill, THIS DAY, April 16th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade of Mr. George Gray, consisting of a new and well assorted stock of general drapery, &c., comprising
Muslins, prints, table linen
Ribbons, millinery, parasols
Stays, hosiery, gloves, coburgs
Merinos, fancy dresses, trimmings
Flannels, chintz furnitures
Haberdashery, ready-made clothing, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the abovenamed hour, in consequence of the number of lots.
No reserve.

Fine New Zealand Potatoes
Fine New Zealand Honey
Just landed, ex Prince Alfred.
TUESDAY, April 17th.

To Grocers, Provision Merchants, Potato Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 17th, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
250 bags fine New Zealand Potatoes, just landed, in prime condition
3 kegs fine new honey.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice
WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 18th, at 11 o'clock,
About 60 packages new and seasonable drapery, blankets, ready-made clothing, &c., just landed.
Particulars in future advertisements.

MONDAY, 16th April, 1860.
Tarpaulins and Boiled Canvas.
To Ship Chandlers, Tentmakers, and others.
Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th April, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
SH—
5 bales superior tarpaulin canvas
A over M—
5 bales fine boiled navy canvas, Nos. 0 to 6.
Terms at sale.

Carpet Brooms, polished handles
Shop Ladders, Hay Rakes.

To Dealers in Brushware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th April, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 dozen carpet brooms, polished handles
10 shop ladders
5 dozen hay rakes
Lot of empty furniture cases.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

☞ Great, Extensive, and Unreserved Auction Sale of Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Furniture.

Highly Important.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
Just landed, ex Bengal.
, Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect this shipment of really good furniture, THIS DAY, 16th April, 1860, at the Rooms.
Consisting of
Drawing-room Suites
Walnut Loo Tables
Easy, Eugene, and Victoria Chairs
Whatnots, Music Stools
Washstand Marble Tops
Writing Tables, very superior
Chess Tables, Rocking Chairs, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 packages of very superior furniture, viz.—
Drawing-room suites, in crimson morocco, green corded silk, Tournay, &c.
Easy chairs, in morocco, crimson damask, &c.
Walnut oval-shaped loo tables
Mahogany loo table
Mahogany hat stands and boot racks
Fluted washstands, marble tops
Walnut whatnots, night commodes
Eugene chairs, butlers' trays
Walnut inlaid chess tables
Cane folding chairs with rests
Mahogany pedestal writing tables
Ditto rocking-chairs, spring-stuffed
Children's chairs, Elizabethan chairs
Lady's very superior walnut work-table
Victoria chairs, hall chairs
Birch chairs, French polished
Cane ditto, sweep backs
Rosewood whatnots
Lady's walnut work table
Canterbury whatnot, with drawers and desk
Walnut and rosewood music stools, in satin
Solid mahogany dining tables
Walnut Wellington cane chairs
Marquetee loo tables, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES.
Mattresses, feather pillows, flocks, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Wines, Spirits
Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 20th April, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Several invoices of
Groceries, oilmen's stores
Pickles, pints and quarts
Jams, 1 lb. and 2 lb. jars
Sauces assorted, half-pints and pints
Vinegar, quarts
Mustard, ½ lb. and 1 lb.
Red herrings, salmon, and lobsters
Pearl sago, in cases
Pearl barley, in small kegs
Dunlop cheese, hams, bacon, &c.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.
Brandy, in case and bulk
Rum, in bulk
Gin, old tom, in case
Port and sherry wine, in bulk
100 cases of bottled beer, &c.
Further particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the late Mr. H. A. Graves, opposite Central Police Office, George-street,
Unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. W. P. Crompton, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, as advertised in last Thursday and Saturday's HERALD.
Terms, cash.

Great Clearing Sale, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
240 Packages Seasonable Drapery.
Ex Cateaux Wattel and Oliver Cromwell.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, at 11 o'clock,
240 packages, comprising blankets, flannels, hosiery, haberdashery, crimean shirts, blue serge ditto, slops, &c., &c.
Men's lambswool shirts, ladies' and children's cloth mantles
Infants' underclothing, gala plaid, habits, spun silk gloves
Coloured moreens, black lustres, scarlet printed coburgs
8-4 bleached damasks, ¾ blue drill gingham, and silk umbrellas, 6-4 printed moies, men's brown half-hose, grey lambswool ditto, men's grey lambswool hose
Women's brown cotton hose, grey ditto, children's grey and brown cotton socks, tartan wool ditto
Boy's cotton P.L. braces, men's belts, and braces
Men's Scotch twilled shirts, men's fancy jumpers
Fancy lute bonnet ribbons and plaid wool shawls
6-4 black cobourgs, 7-4 coloured ditto, chocolate prints
Navy blue and orange ditto, men's fancy regatta shirts
Ladies' underclothing, ladies' brown mantle cloths
34-54 inch Windsor hollands, dressed brown ditto, china handkerchiefs
Mohair checks, wincies, 30 and 33 inch grey calico
36-inch white sheetings, habits, French kid gloves.
Terms at sale.

Richmond River Cedar.

Auction Sale on Broomfield and Whittaker's Wharf, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Joiners, Undertakers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Broomfield and Whittaker's Wharf, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at half past 2 o'clock,
16,000 feet Richmond River cedar, in lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

Great Clearing Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c. On WEDNESDAY, April 18th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, commencing at 11 o'clock,
240 packages general drapery, slops, hosiery, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary.

Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
50 Trunks superior Women's Goods.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 10th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at 11 o'clock,
50 trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes, women's goods, a good seasonable assortment.
Particulars in a future advertisement.

Sale by Auction, promptly at 10 THIS DAY.

Corner of Raglan and Botany streets, Waterloo Estate, Redfern, near Bunting's, Beehive public-house.
Household Furniture, &c.

H. H. NEWMAN has instructions from Mr. Barton (who is leaving Sydney in the course of the week) to sell by public auction, at his residence, as above, exactly at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
The whole of his household furniture, &c., comprising the usual articles required for a small cottage.
Terms, cash.
Parties living in the neighbourhood will find this a good opportunity for replenishing their stock, as the articles are good, and have been but a short time in use.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

MONDAY, 16th April, 1860.

To Saddlers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the best saddlery, comprising
Ladies' side saddles, raised head, quilted safes, and pockets
Gents' super full shaftoe saddles
Cut back, roll cantle furniture, complete
Best lined gig harness
Ditto half lined gig harness
Saddle bags
Superior silver mounted carriage lamps
Japanned whip sockets
Japanned lamp sockets
5 and 6 feet brass mounted cart whips
Best silver mounted carriage and gig whips
Best silver mounted and stock whips
Best patent leather gig saddles, brass cantles
Halters cruppers, headstalls, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Monday, 16th April.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of Saddlery.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Of a new and superior assortment of saddlery.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

MONDAY, 16th April.

To Saddlers and others.
On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
1 case assorted whips, all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 17th April, 1860.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.
☞ On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Furniture dimity
White calicoes
White cotton hose
Boys' tunics
Boys' tweed suits
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 17th April.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve,
71 bales and cases of general drapery, ex Oliver Cromwell, and Cateaux Wattel, comprising
32, 34, 36 inch grey domestics, India longcloths
Paisley shawls, 6-5 turnovers, saxony cloaking
Broadcloths, turkey twills, tweeds, winceys
Chemisettes, habit-shirts, contille stays, prints
Gingham's Victoria muslins, flounced robes
Merino pelisses, children's frocks, table covers
Furniture dimity, 8-4 damasks, table linen
White cotton hose, women's white lambswool hose
Flounced robes, 7-4 french twill gala plaids
Tufted fringes, worsted braid, black alpaca
Derry's brown hollands, venetian blinds
Buff hollands, jeans, 7-8 diapers, unions
Gossamer falls, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
Scarlet and blue blankets, black coburgs
White cashmere hoods, coloured hoods
White boots, coloured bootees, coloured gaiters
Armlets, sleeves, children's gambroon dresses, &c., &c.
☞ All for positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
Tuesday's Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 17th April.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
25 Cases of Ready-made Clothing.
Ex Cateaux Wattel and Oliver Cromwell.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases of new and ready-made clothing, comprising
American reefing jackets, blue pilot jackets
Tweed walking coats, Inverness capes
Coloured doe trousers, black doe trousers
Black fine cloth trousers, check doe trousers
Drab Devon driving coats, Tasmanian sacs
Black cloth sacs, tweed jumpers, crimean shirts
Brown mixed doe vests, boys' belts, tweed suits
Scotch twill shirts, regatta shirts, blue serge
Panama and cabbage-tree hats, cloth caps
Embroidered shirts, white shirts fancy fronts
Black cloth jackets, fishing coats
Mohair sacs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

To Spectacle Dealers.
Best Pebble Spectacles.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
120 pairs pebble steel spectacles, convex, concave, and coloured.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Tailors and others.
Superior Doeskin, Cachmere, and Embroidered Cloth Vestings.
Trousers, Coats, and Vests.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 doeskin, cachmere, and embroidered cloth vestings—very good patterns
Superior doeskin trousers
Ditto coats and vests.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

Elegantly Dressed Wax Dolls.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
1 case wax dolls, dressed, assorted numbers.
Term, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Fishmongers, Grocers, and others.
Smoked and Dried Baracouta.
Just landed, in prime order.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY,
100 bundles prime smoked and dried fish, in prime order and condition.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 17th April.

To Cutlers, Saddlers, Dealers, and others.
Pocket and Table Cutlery
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips
German Silver Spurs
Razor Strops.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases cutlery, as under
Two-bladed pocket knives
Two-bladed castrating knives, with phlemes
Sportsmen's knives
Table knives and forks, assorted
Carvers and forks, assorted
Razors, in single and double cases
1 case ladies' and gentlemen's riding whips, gilt, bone, and malacca
1 case razor strops, assorted
1 case dog collars, brass snuffers and trays, German silver spurs.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Dealers, and others.
Whiting
Chalk
Cradle Plates
Camp Ovens
Sheep Shears
Bedkeys
Horse Nails
Single-barrelled Guns
Oak Buckets

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
40 casks whiting
20 ditto chalk
16 bags whiting
30 cases cradle plates for gold-diggers' cradles
170 camp ovens
24 dozen sheep shears
25 dozen bedkeys
24 single-barrelled guns
10 dozen oak buckets, colonial make
40 kegs horse nails
11 kegs assorted nails
6 casks falling and broad axes.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 1st May.

Preliminary Notice.
To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Blacksmiths, Earthenware and other Dealers.
The Extensive Stock-in-Trade of Mr. C. F. Edwards, ironmongers, George-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. C. F. Edwards (who is giving up business) to sell by auction on the premises, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 1st, May, and following days,
The whole of his well selected stock of
Ironmongery, bar iron, nails, tools
Plated ware, table and pocket cutlery
Sheffield and Birmingham ware, japanned ware
Builders' ironmongery, corrugated iron
Earthenware, glass, china, &c.
☞ Full particulars in catalogues, which are in preparations—when ready due notice will be given.
Terms liberal, declared at sale.

TUESDAY, 17th April.

To Grocers, Printers, and others.

Nine Bales Damaged Paper.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Elwood Walter, Lucie, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water,
SHL in diamond
No. 5—1 bale, 25 reams, white demy, 16 lbs., much damaged
Nos. 6 to 8—3 bales, each 25 reams, ditto ditto, ditto, slightly ditto
No. 9—1 bale, 10 reams, double demy, 30 lbs., slightly ditto
No. 10—1 bale, 20 reams, bag cap, 28 lbs., much ditto
Nos. 11 to 14—3 bales, each 20 reams, ditto, ditto, slightly ditto. Also, sound,
2 casks 1d. blue ink
1 case sealing wax, assorted
1 case prayer books, velvet, gilt rimmed.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, April 17.

Damaged Concertinas.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Elwood Walter, Lucie, master, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 255, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
L in diamond A outside,
1282 72 concertinas, 20 keys, No. 2 hexagons
36 ditto, ditto, gothic
36 ditto, ditto, raised German, silver bound
56 ditto, ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Positive Sale.

CANTERBURY.

FOUR VALUABLE FARMS, known as
STACKS' 80-ACRE GRANT
PYTHER'S 100-ACRE GRANT
MAXWELL'S 80-ACRE GRANT
BUTLER'S 30-ACRE GRANT,
situate about two miles from Prout's Bridge, Canterbury, near West's Public-house.

Title unquestionable. Full particulars of which can be ascertained, and the deeds inspected on application to the Hon. R. J. Want, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties, situate near the VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY, about eight miles from Sydney—
LOT 1. Pyther's 100-acre grant. The new road to Canterbury passes through this farm, and a fair proportion of the property is good agricultural and swamp land, watered by a creek yielding a never-failing supply. A small portion is enclosed and in cultivation, and there is also a comfortable hut on the farm.
LOT 2. Maxwell's 80-acre grant, adjoining lot 1. This land adjoins the Wesleyan Chapel and the properties of Messrs. Sappy, M'Cabe, and Lee; and on it is one of the finest metal-stone quarries in the neighbourhood of the city.
LOT 3. Stacks' 80-acre grant—a small portion enclosed and in cultivation, now in the occupation of Mr. Sheldric. The land is watered by a creek, and partially enclosed by adjoining properties.
LOT 4. Butler's grant of 30 acres. The new road passes through this lot, and it is bounded on one side by Blackman's grant, which is occupied, and in cultivation.
☞ These properties are well known as Morgan's farms, and were very early selections. They possess the advantage of being close to Sydney, by a good road nearly the whole distance, and as they will positively be disposed of to the highest bidder, the sale affords a capital chance for purchasing a conveniently situated freehold, in an admitted good and improving locality.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, 16th April.—Sale by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.
Tucklebung and New Tucklebung; two fattening runs on the Martaguy Creek, Bligh district. The first lot to be sold.
CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
PADDINGTON—The Britannia Hotel, on the South Head Road, opposite the Barracks; and Two Stone Cottages, Eliza-street. Without any reserve, by order of the mortgagee
MOUNT LACHLAN—Four-roomed Cottage, Buckland-street, opposite Mount Carmel Church
ST. LEONARD'S—Half-acre Allotment, in West-street
NEWTOWN ROAD—Mayne's Grocery Store and Dwelling House
CANTERBURY—The following grants: Stack's 80 acres, Pyther's 100 acres, Maxwell's 80 acres, Butler's 30 acres
LIVERPOOL—2½ acres of Land, in the town, fronting Elizabeth, Bathurst, and Castlereagh streets.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BUCKLAND STREET, MOUNT LACHLAN.

LOT 1.—Neat and substantial four-roomed COTTAGE and ALLOTMENT OF LAND, in Buckland-street, Mount Lachlan, two doors from Pitt-street, and opposite the New Catholic Church on Mount Carmel.
ST. LEONARD'S.
LOT 2.—Capital HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENT OF LAND in West-street, St. Leonard's.

Titles unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that allotment of land, having a frontage of thirty-five feet to Buckland-street, upon which is erected a
NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE,
bricknogged and plastered, containing four rooms and attic, with good yard and excellent well of water.
, This property is leasehold, having about ninety-six years to run, at the nominal ground rent of £5 4s. per annum. It was lately occupied by Mr. Hallett.
LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the east side of West-street, St. Leonard's, being allotment No. 22, of section 32, containing half-an acre, and sold as lot 42, in pursuance of the Government proclamation of 25th August, 1857.
☞ The above properties are in the market for bona fide sale, and afford an opportunity to small capitalists for securing, at a moderate outlay, a comfortable home in a healthy and improving neighbourhood, or an investment in the favoured town of St. Leonard's, which should not be overlooked.
Terms at sale.

PADDINGTON.

By order of the Mortgagee.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Lot 1.—THE BRITANNIA HOTEL, at the corner of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD and SHADFORTH-STREET, immediately opposite the entrance-gate to the MILITARY BARRACKS.
Lot 2.—TWO NEAT STONE COTTAGES, containing three rooms each, situated in ELIZA-STREET, UPPER PADDINGTON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1—All that valuable corner allotment of land, having the following frontages:—25 FEET TO THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD, 60 FEET TO SHADFORTH-STREET, on which are erected those extensive and substantially-built premises, THE BRITANNIA HOTEL, built of brick on stone foundations.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Bar, four rooms, private entrance and hall, detached kitchen, and servants' room, above.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR—Large public room and 2 bedrooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR—4 bedrooms.
ON THE BASEMENT—Commodious cellarage.
Yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ The property is situate immediately opposite to the entrance gate to the Military Barracks, about the best position for business in the whole of Paddington. The buildings are most substantially finished, and are very extensive. They are now doing a good business, which, from the populous neighbourhood surrounding, cannot fail to increase considerably.
Also,
Lot 2.—All that parcel of land, situated in ELIZA-STREET, UPPER PADDINGTON, having a frontage of 27 feet 6 inches by a depth of about 84 feet to a reserved road—being lot No. 8 of block D of the Point Piper Estate—upon which are erected TWO WELL-BUILT NEAT STONE COTTAGES, containing three rooms each, with separate yards, well of water, &c.
☞ These cottages are situated in an open and elevated neighbourhood, and, as a SNUG FREEHOLD and SUBSTANTIAL PROPERTY, are well worthy the attention of small capitalists; they are both let.
Terms at sale.

MAYNE'S GROCERY STORE.

NEWTOWN ROAD.
Shop and Dwelling-House just beyond the Boundary Stone.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 40 feet to the NEWTOWN ROAD, with a depth of 102 feet, on which are those substantially erected premises MAYNE'S GROCERY STORE, built of brick on stone foundation, with slate roof, containing shop, 5 rooms, and kitchen, yard, with well of good water, garden, &c., at the rear.
This property is leasehold, having about 96 years to run, subject to a ground rent of £20 per annum, with option of purchase.
☞ The position of the above is the most valuable on Mr. O'Brien's sub-division on the Newtown Road, and the premises are faithfully built, and well finished.
A portion of the frontage still remains unoccupied, there being ample room for another house.
Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

First-rate FATTENING RUNS, on the MARTAGUY CREEK, known as NEW TUCKLEBONG (the Calf-pen) and TUCKLEBONG, together with the Improvements thereon.
WITHOUT STOCK.
For Positive Sale, to close an account.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-rate FATTENING RUNS, in the district of Bligh, each containing 25 square miles of very rich country, composed of BROKEN PLAINS, WELL WATERED, abounding in MYALL.
NEW TUCKLEBONG (the Calf-pen) is situated on the left bank of the Martaguy Creek, and has large carrying capabilities. The improvements consist of two Huts and Woolshed, with two paling yards. There is a creek running through the middle of the run, and a large lagoon fenced in.
TUCKLEBONG is situated on the right bank of the Martaguy, being the boundary line of Robert Lowe's station, then by a line west five miles down the said creek, thence on the north five miles bounded by Mr. M'Gregor's station, Merrigal, and bounded on the south-east by New Tucklebong. The improvements consist of one hut and two paling yards.
☞ The above really first-class blocks of country ADJOIN EACH OTHER, and are noted for their carrying capacity, rich pasturage, and splendid fattening qualities. Particular attention is directed to their sale, as they are now in the market for bona fide sale, to close an executorship account.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, in the CENTRE of the TOWN, containing severally 1 Acre 1 Rood 15 Perches, and 1 Acre 1 Rood 17 Perches, fronting ELIZABETH, BATHURST, and CASTLEREAGH STREETS, immediately opposite the MARKET RESERVE.
Title—Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the Hon. R. J. Want, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.

Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable pieces of land situate in the TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
LOT 1.—1 acre 1 rood 17 perches, at the junction of Elizabeth, Castlereagh, and Bathurst streets, having extensive frontages to each, immediately opposite the Market Reserve.
LOT 2.—1 acre 1 rood 15 perches, fronting Bathurst-street, and extending to Castlereagh-street, adjoining lot 1.
☞ These extensive blocks of town land will be positively sold on the above date. For the purpose of subdivision, or for investment in an improving locality, they are well worthy of attention.
Plans and full particulars at the Rooms.

Butchers.
Prime Fat Wethers.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Sale Yards, Parramatta Station, THIS DAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1300 prime fat wethers.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above flock are from the well-known station of Walligorang, the property of J. W. Chisholm, Esq., and are in splendid condition.

MANEROO DISTRICT.

That well-known and first-class Pastoral Property, BURNIMA, situate in the district of Maneroo together with
12,203 SHEEP, more or less
60 HORSES, ditto
60 HEAD OF CATTLE, ditto.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, the residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 24 months, with bank discount, and secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by DONALD GUNN, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th APRIL,
That first-class pastoral property,
BURNIMA,
situate about 60 MILES from the shipping port of TWOFOLD BAY, 50 MILES from MERIMBULA, and 80 MILES from the
SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.
The road from the shipping ports to the diggings passing through a portion of the purchased land attached to the run, opposite to William Bradley, Esq.'s celebrated station of Bibbenluke.
The country consists of fine undulating downs, and open forest land, watered by two rivers, and seven lakes, one of which three-quarters of a mile in length.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are of a first-class character, and in addition to every requisite for working the station, include all the essentials for the establishment of a gentleman's family. They are as follows:—
A superior brick-built dwelling-house, neatly finished; kitchen, stores, and out buildings
A large barn, with iron roof
Stockyard, milking yard
Three huts for labourers
Woolshed, with lever press
An elegantly laid out flower garden
Also, kitchen garden and orchard
Two cultivation paddocks.
* The dwelling-house, improvements, &c., &c., are all enclosed in a splendid grass paddock of about 200 acres.
Seven out-stations, with huts, all of which are in first-rate repair, several of them having been newly-erected, with shingled roofs and glazed windows.
With the BURNIMA station will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

Wethers,	18 months,	1402
Ditto,	2 to 4 years,	2476
Ditto,	weaners,	1300
Ewes,	18 months,	1467
Ditto,	2 and 3 years,	1320
Ditto,	6 years,	2397
Ditto,	over 6 years,	315
Ditto,	weaners,	1362
Rams		164

12,203 sheep, more or less.
WARRANTED SOUND.

CATTLE.
60 head of quiet cattle, consisting of milking cows, with their increase.
About 60 head of horses, 17 of which are broken in to saddle and harness.
Twenty working-bullocks, two bullock drays, one horse dray, stores, implements, &c.; also, 700 acres of PURCHASED LAND, securing all the valuable improvements.
☞ This property needs no eulogy, being well and favourably known. It has been worked by the proprietor for more than eight years, and has proved to him most remunerative. It is now in the market solely in consequence of his wishing to leave the colony on account of his health.
To parties desirous of investing in squatting pursuits, inspection is particularly invited, MORT and CO. feeling convinced that in whatever light the property may be considered it will prove MOST VALUABLE AND REMUNERATIVE.

Under Distraint for Rent.
Dickson v. Fairfax.

MR. HENRY VAUGHAN will sell by auction, on the premises, Bathurst-street, near George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of timber
Iron house.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. James Brady, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 16th April, at 12 o'clock,
1400 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 16th April, at 12 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, &c.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Richard Skuthorpe, to sell by public auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
180 head of superior fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers,
N.B.—These are the best lot this year.

Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Butcher's Arms Inn, Campbelltown, on TUESDAY next, April 17th,
A team of eight first-class working bullocks, with dray, bows, yokes, and chains. This team is considered to be the best in the district.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.
Sale at 4 o'clock.

The well-known Magnificent Fattening Stations
BUNNA WANNAH,
and
BUNNA WANNAH WEST,
situated on the Lower Barwan, or Upper Darling River, in the District of Warregal.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on an early day (due notice of which will be given, and further particulars published in the MAITLAND MERCURY, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MELBOURNE ARGUS, and BEAR'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR,
The well-known and justly-celebrated fattening stations—Bunna Wannah, and Bunna Wannah West, situated on the Upper Darling or Lower Barwan River, and having a frontage to the above river of upwards of twenty miles, with
UNLIMITED BACK COUNTRY.
With the stations will be sold 4500 head of Cattle, all heifers and cows, from 2 to 5 years old.
The above have been carefully selected from herds numbering upwards of 20,000 head of cattle, which will tend to support the statement that a better bred herd cannot be found in the colonies.
For the information of those not knowing the fattening nature of the country, it can be stated that there will shortly be 1000 head of fat cattle on the stations.
The country is splendidly grassed, with never-failing water, and the back country is also abundantly supplied by creeks and lagoons in every direction.
The above stations are capable of depasturing 6000 head of cattle.
The above fine runs are surrounded by the stations of the Bogan River Company, Messrs. Sharp, George Loder (late Druitt's), and other fine pastoral properties, and about thirty miles from Fort Burke. The mail passes through these stations.
The Adelaide steamer has landed cargo at these stations, thereby effecting a great saving in cost of carriage.
The auctioneer would respectfully direct the attention of squatters, capitalists, merchants, and all interested in pastoral pursuits, to the sale of the above splendid stations, which he can confidently assert without any exaggeration to be equal to any in the colony.
The great advantage of water carriage must conduce considerably to increasing the value of these stations. The herd are very quiet, and, having been well managed, the fortunate purchaser will have in reality a mine of wealth at his disposal.
As some guarantee of the value of pastoral property in the neighbourhood, the Auctioneer would direct the attention of all interested to the sale of a station near to the Bogan River Company, for about £50,000.
No further comment is necessary, and the above facts are simply quoted as a guide to those in quest of a paying investment, at a moderate rate.
There are very extensive improvements, and many advantages, which will be more fully enumerated in future advertisements.
Stock, horses, drays, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 12th April, 1860.
TEALE AND ANOTHER v. ROURKE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, on the defendant's premises, near Lane Cove, unless this execution be satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold,
A quantity of household furniture, 3 pigs, drays, carts, &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND,

OF NEWS FROM MARCH 15TH TO APRIL 16TH, 1860.

The Benares, with the English mails of February, arrived here last night, at 12 o'clock. The Emeu is detained till this afternoon, to take answers to English letters.

The Robertson Ministry have been re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Hargrave, the Solicitor-General of the two previous Governments, has been appointed Attorney-General, but has no seat in the Cabinet. The Solicitor-Generalship is still vacant.

Parliament reassembled after the recess on the 4th instant. The Government stated their intention of having a short session, passing only the Estimates and the Elective Legislative Council Bill, and after a brief recess calling Parliament together to discuss the Land Bill.

Only a few of the estimates for the year have been passed. A bill to indemnify the Government for spending money without the authority of Parliament has been read a second time. Sir William Denison has declared that he will not next year issue warrants for the expenditure of public money not legally voted by Parliament, except in extreme cases.

A select committee of the Assembly has been appointed, on the motion of Dr. Lang, to consider the proposed federation of the Australian colonies.

The full salary of the Chief Justice during his absence was voted by the Assembly, but the sum was reduced in committee from £2600 to £1400, the amount of his pension. The latter vote has since been rescinded, and the sum of £2000 agreed to.

The engineers and contractors for the railways are about to be examined at the bar of the Assembly touching the disputes existing between them.

The losses sustained by the recent floods at Shoalhaven and Braidwood are computed at £200,000. The Relief Committee will have about £5000 to disburse; they are forwarding seed wheat, seed potatoes, and other supplies to many of the sufferers.

The Snowy River Gold-fields still yield good returns to those who have river claims; others are unsuccessful. The winter being at hand operations will soon be suspended, but probably a great rush will take place in the spring, and valuable discoveries then be made. Already more than 18,000 ozs. have been brought down. The other diggings are satisfactorily progressing.

The arrivals from England have been the following:—Medway, Cateaux Wattel, Oliver Cromwell, Queen of England, Ellwood Walter, Rangatira (s.), Falkland Kammer, Von Flotow, Switzerland, Derigo, Phœnician. The departures have been:—Light of the Age, with 1676 bales wool; Walter Hood, with 2216 bales wool; Old Honesty, with 892 bales wool; Castle Howard, with 2077 bales wool; Alfred, with 984 bales wool.

The Star of Peace sails to-day, with 1575 bales wool.

The Oliver Cromwell is loading.

The receipts of the gold escorts during March were 37,913 ozs. The escorts last week brought down 16,000 ozs., the largest quantity ever received in Sydney.

The receipts at the Sydney Mint during March were 31,171 ozs. The receipts for the first three months of this year show an increase of 75 per cent. on the quarter.

The Customs revenue for March amounted to £43,423 0s. 7d.

Trade generally is satisfactory. Nearly all the wool has been brought down and shipped.

The following firms have suspended payments:—Messrs. David Jones and Co.; Messrs. Buyers and Learmonth; Messrs. F. Macnamara, Son, and Co.; Mr. E. M. Sayers; Messrs. William Fairfax and Sons, timber merchants; Messrs. J. V. Barnard and Co.; Messrs. Thompson, Symonds, and Co.; Mr. R. Harnett; and Mr. Edward Ogg, of East Maitland.

Exchange on London:—Selling rate, one per cent. premium at sixty days' sight; buying rate, half per cent. discount.

From New Zealand we have intelligence to the 6th instant. The news is of an alarming character.

A dreadful outbreak has occurred in the northern island of New Zealand, arising out of some disputes with the natives as to land. An expedition, consisting of 265 men, military and volunteers, attacked one of the insurgents' entrenchments at Waitara, from which the Maories at length escaped, with a loss of about a hundred men, including ten chiefs, only two of the English being killed, and eleven wounded.

Despatches were immediately sent to the Governors of the several colonies, asking for assistance. Her Majesty's ships Cordelia and Iris, being in this part, were directly sent off, and a steamer was soon after despatched with 120 men of the 12th Regiment, forty artillerymen, and six sappers. Her Majesty's steamer Pelorus has been sent from Melbourne.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	183	16	0
Gin	27	2	6
Whisky	10	3	0
Rum	186	4	0
Wine	91	6	0
Tobacco and snuff	253	0	0
Tea	0	12	3
Coffee and chicory	18	12	10
Sugar, unrefined	500	0	0
Bonding Warehouse Duty	35	10	0
Pilotage	50	3	0
Dues	1	5	0
Total	£1,358	14	4

Monday Morning.

The Phœnician arrived yesterday from London with a cargo of general merchandise.

By the Benares we have papers from England to the 18th of February. The news has, of course, been generally anticipated by our telegrams, but we are now able to give full particulars. Money appears to have been very tight, and the rates of discount ruling ranged from four to six per cent. From the *Home News* of the 18th of February we take the following remarks respecting the money market and city intelligence:—

Though in our report of the 17th of January, we ventured, for reasons then given, to predicate an early reaction in the Money market, we certainly did not expect to witness so sudden and material an advance in the rate of discount as we have now to advise. On the 19th of January the Bank of England deemed it prudent to raise their rate from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent., and again on the 31st of January, to 4 per cent., at which it now stands. This important movement has been caused by the continuance of an active commercial demand, combined with large exports of specie to the East, which has led to a serious diminution in the bank bullion. The increase in the export of specie is by some wholly attributed to the extensive purchases of the East Indian "enfaced" rupee paper; and the writer of the *Times* city article, in commenting on this fact, intimates his belief that the people of the United Kingdom are investing in these securities more than their savings—*i.e.*, we are buying more than we can legitimately pay for—hence, he argues, the rapid advance in the Bank rate. As it has been proved that, allowing for the transfer from India to England of shares held by the same parties, only about 2,000,000 of rupee paper has been purchased in this country, we do not think it necessary to enter into the question whether the British nation can afford from their surplus accumulation of capital to buy Indian securities to that extent; nor do we consider that this import of Indian rupee paper is the main cause of the increased stringency in the money market. Referring to the views we expressed on January 17th, it appears to us more than probable that an advance would have taken place independent of any exceptional influence, through the steady absorption of capital for mercantile purposes; and the rapidity of the rise and the very unsettled feeling which existed during the past fortnight were, we think, to a great extent the effect of the rule adopted by the Bank of England after the crisis of 1857, and to which we particularly referred at the time, viz., not to re-discount for any of the bill-brokers. The latter appear to have been quite taken by surprise at the sudden change in the aspect of the market, and the wants of their mercantile clients being at that time large they were driven to refuse many of their customers except at rates which, sending a press of applicants to the Bank, caused that establishment to protect themselves by the two important steps we have reported. It is evident either that the discount houses must maintain a banking reserve sufficient to meet such a temporary pressure as the present, or the Bank of England should discount for brokers as well as for other applicants; otherwise London business will be constantly liable to monetary panics. Had speculative trade been doing to any extent, there is little doubt but we should have had a minor edition of the crisis of 1857.

Amongst the exceptional influences which have combined to enhance the value of money we must not omit to mention the comparative cessation of gold shipments from Melbourne owing to the commercial pressure existing there. As yet the bad state of Melbourne trade has led to but few embarrassments. And indeed the manner in which the Australian houses have stood the heavy losses both of 1857 and 1859 is highly creditable. The state of the import trade in wool has, no doubt, been much in their favour; but still the comparative paucity of failures in the face of the general depression existing between Melbourne speaks well for the prudence with which the business of the chief houses in the Australian trade has been conducted. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the continuance of excessive shipments to the Melbourne market. The disease has apparently become chronic, and to outside observers the ordinary laws of political economy do not appear to apply to this market. It may, however, be taken for granted that a profitable business continues to be done by those houses who pay some attention to the statistics of the trade and the special wants of the colonists. And should the crisis, advised by the last mail, root out some of those reckless and unprincipled speculators who have done so much to damage the commerce of an otherwise prosperous colony, the net result will be good, though it is to be regretted that some respectable firms will suffer thereby.

The rates of discount now generally current are as follows:—Two to three months, 4 to 4½ per cent; four months, 5 per cent.; and six months, 5½ to 6 per cent.—with a more steady, but firm market.

The share markets have continued generally very inactive, and the downward tendency of prices has been only arrested by the firmness of the *bona fide* holders, who evince no disposition to sell at the present range of prices. And when we consider the upward movement in the value of money, the fresh complications in foreign politics, and the uncertainty still existing as to the passing of the Budget, the comparative steadiness of prices on the Stock Exchange—in the face of these adverse circumstances—is additional evidence of the confidence felt by the public in the stability of our commerce and the strength of our resources.

It was to be expected that a Budget, which enters so minutely into the details of business as that brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, should excite great discussion in mercantile circles, and should also encounter considerable opposition in interested quarters. But it has now become very apparent, even to the supporters of the present Government, that some of its important parts must be materially modified to carry a safe majority in the House of Commons. Leaving the Canadian interest, the hop interest, and the silk interest, each to defend their special privileges and set forth their several grievances as best they can, we would draw the attention of our readers to what the *Star* in its zeal for the success of the Budget calls "a mild opposition to some of its details." It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the extent and weight of the opposition in the city to the restrictions imposed by Mr. Gladstone on the several processes that bonded goods go through, and also to the apparently indefinite extension of the system of petty exaction on contracts, warrants, delivery orders, &c.

We may mention that a merchant calculates that the charges according to the budget on a damaged cargo of his tea now landing would reach fully £300; and we are informed that the charges on the transit of a cargo of Manila sugar in bond from London to the Clyde would amount to 3 per cent., acting in fact almost as a prohibitory duty. Several meetings of the different trades interested have been held, and those who know how difficult it is to get London merchants to act collectively in matters of this nature will appreciate the relative importance of the organisations already formed. Admiring, as we do, the great and true principles to which Mr. Gladstone's Budget gives practical effect, we the more regret that he has been led to hamper his plan with the obnoxious imposts above referred to. While the enforcement of them will impede the operations of the trader, the actual result will in process of time be to add the extra charges to the price paid by the consumer. This surely is not "removing the fetters from industry and giving a fresh impulse to the commerce of the nation."

Since our last, Cape of Good Hope Six per Cent. Government debentures for £50,000 have been disposed of by public tender at the office of her Majesty's Agents-General for Crown colonies, at prices varying from 5¼ to 8¼ premium. This sum, together with £80,000 already disposed of in the colony, and £70,000 still remaining to be issued, making an aggregate of £200,000, was authorised to be raised by an Act of the local Legislature in 1857 for the purpose of promoting emigration from the United Kingdom, the whole being secured as a first charge on the revenues of the colony. The total sum tendered was £300,000, confidence being felt in the steady progress made by the colony in the production of staple articles of commerce during the last few years. In 1855 the total quantity of wool exported was valued at £634,130, and in 1858 had increased to £1,014,173.

The meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. J. Wheeler (of E. J. Wheeler and Co.), in the Australian trade, who failed on January 11, was held on January 30. The balance-sheet presented by Mr. J. Ball, of the firm of Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co., estimates the liabilities at £31,591, and the assets at £16,377, showing a deficiency of £15,214. It was explained, however, that the worst view of the out-turn of the estate had been taken; and Mr. Wheeler, who attended at the request of several creditors, expressed his belief that the assets will realise more, 10s. or 11s. in the pound, the amount indicated in the balance-sheet. The goods in the hands of agents in the colonies, consisting principally of ale, wine, and beer, are estimated to be worth £9875, but a creditor expressed an anticipation that they will realise more. The ships owned by the firm are in good order, and are worth about £8000, but have been mortgaged to the extent of £3000. No preferential payment has taken place, and the conduct of Mr. Wheeler was described as honourable; his drawings were at the rate of £1000 or £1200 per annum. Mr. Wheeler was unprepared to offer security for a composition, and it was consequently resolved that the estate shall be liquidated under inspection.

The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange. Consols are officially marked 94⅜ and ½ for money, and 94⅞ for the account; Bank Stock has been dealt in at 231; the Three per Cents. Reduced at 94⅞ and 95; the New Three per Cents., at 94⅞ and 95; the Indian Five per Cent. Stock of 1859, at 103⅞ and ¼; the Five per Cent. enfaced rupee paper, at 97¼; the Indian Four per Cent. Debentures of 1858, at 97¼ and ⅜; ditto, 1859, at 97¼; India Bonds, at 1s and 4s prem.; and Exchequer Bills, at 24s and 28s prem.

Australian Bank shares have participated in the decline that has taken place in the English Funds, and have fallen £1 to £2 per share—as compared with the prices ruling in January 17th. Government debentures however, are without any alteration in price. The following are the latest quotations in the London Stock Exchange. Bank of Australasia, 81; Union Bank, 46¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 22¼; English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, 16¾; Bank of New South Wales, 52¼, cum. div. new shares; New South Wales Government debentures due 1866, 99 to 100; due 1871 to 1876, 99 to 100; due 1888, and upwards, 99 to 100.

The *Mining Journal* gives the subjoined report of the Australian Trade:—

The annual statistical statement published by the Government exhibits the extent of the trade and commerce of the country with British possessions and foreign countries from the year 1854 to 1858, and, referring to our Australasian colonies specially, we find that the total amount of imports from these dependencies during the year 1858 was £5,291,287, exclusive of gold, which of itself amounted to £9,064,763, while the aggregate amount for the year 1854 was £4,301,868, consequently shewing that there has been an increase during the last four years of £989,419. The exports of the produce of the United Kingdom for the same period of 1858 gives a total value of £10,463,032, while in 1854 it was £13,404,986, so that the year 1858 was less by £2,943,954, indicating thereby the rapid advance made by these colonies to provide for their own requirements. The imports from the colony of Victoria in 1858 amounted to £2,110,277, and the exports thereto £6,030,344, being £5,417,601 British, and £612,743 foreign goods. From New South Wales the imports were £1,930,147, and the exports thereto £3,320,917, being £2,919,544 British, and £301,363 foreign goods. From South Australia the imports amounted to £517,552, and the exports thereto £1,072,876, being £979,973 British, and £92,903 foreign goods. From Tasmania the imports were £483,832, and the exports thereto £646,239, being £573,175 British, and £74,064 foreign goods. From West Australia the imports were £47,941, and the exports thereto £100,144, being £82,234 British and £17,910 foreign goods. From New Zealand the imports amounted to £261,558, and the exports thereto £542,186, being £490,505 British, and £51,681 foreign goods. The value of the imported gold is not included in these figures, but copper and other baser metals form part of the aggregate sums. The total value of copper imported from these colonies, but almost entirely the produce of South Australia, amounted in the year 1858 to £358,094, while the total value in 1854 was only £99,937, consequently giving an increase of no less than £258,157.

With regard to the London Wool Market, the *Home News* says:—

Considering the active state of trade in the northern markets, a better demand for wool had been anticipated, but political and home affairs have led to caution, and all parties prefer "hand to mouth" operations to entering into any transaction of a speculative character. The discussion on the budget—which with good, has many objectionable features—may be productive of great circumspection, and but little business is expected here till our next sales, which commence on the 1st of March, at which a fair sprinkle of new Port Phillip will be offered, the general character and growth of which as so far seen is satisfactory.

The range of prices that may be then established will depend entirely upon the aspect of home and foreign affairs; but, looking to the fact of present stocks in the north and large sales in May, prices can scarcely be expected to average equal to November last.

The *Home News* of the 18th of February gives the following report of the produce markets:—

Hides.—Notwithstanding the large import of Australian hides there has been a brisk business done, and prices have advanced fully ⅛d to ¼d per lb. The sales have offered a good quantity, and nearly all sold at the above advance. 1932 wet salted, ex Lloyds, sold at 4⅞d to 6⅞d; 710, ex John Bunyan, average 40½ lbs., at 5¼d; 6243, ex Centurion, first heavy, 6⅛d to 6⅞d, seconds 5⅛d to 5¼d; thirds 4⅛d to 4⅞d; light 3⅞d to 5⅛d; and 106, ex Norfolk, 6d per lb. Six bales glue pieces, ex Swiftsure, WL in diamond, 3⅛d.

Leather.—A fair business has been done at very full prices, only twelve bales tanned sides, ex Phœnician, marked E V diamond, have been offered on sale, which sold at 10⅞d to 11½d per lb.

Skins.—19 bales sheeps' pelts, ex Swiftsure, sold, J T and S, 20s. 30 bales, mark S S triangle, at 17s. 26 bales, ex Orwell, J T and S, at 18s 6d per cwt.; and 2986, ex J. Bunyan, at 1s per dozen.

Horns sell steady at firm prices. 5047 Australian, ex Centurion, average 13½ ozs, sold at 41s 6d. 3406, ex British Empire, average 15 ozs., sold at 43s 6d.

Bones, &c.—The following parcels have been offered and chiefly sold, viz.:—113 bags, ex Centurion, shank, £19 12s 6d. 46 cwt., ex Lansdowne, £8 12s 6d. 2 tons, ex Norfolk, shank, £17 10s; hoofs, £9 5s. 16 tons, ex Swiftsure, shank, £15 15s and £19; hoofs, £9 5s; knuckle, £4 5s.

Bark.—There is no Mimosa now here; some parcels of Cape bark have been sold at £2 10s per ton.

Whalebone is quiet at late prices. 8 cwt., ex R. Morrison, sold at £367; and 10 cwt., ex Dawstone, at £375 per ton.

Oils.—Linseed is quieter, the last price paid being 27s 6d on the spot. Rape is scarce and dearer; English brown, 37s; and foreign, 37s 6d to 38s. Cocoa-nut is 1s dearer and in good demand. 14 casks Sydney, ex Calders, mark J diamond, sold at 41s 6d. 59 casks, ex J. Banks, JBH, sold 42s 9d; and a few lots taken in at 41s. Palm is quiet at 45s 6d to 47s for fine Lagos. Sperm is again dearer, but the market is rather quiet at the recent advance. 34 casks, ex Anglesea, SC in diamond—SO, sold at £86. Southern is dearer. 40 casks, ex Centurion, sold, GB square, at £39 10s to £40; and dark, £38 10s. Seal is also dearer and a good business doing; also Cod is held for higher prices Olive firm.

Tallow.—The proposed total remission of the duties on all foreign and colonial tallow has not had any effect on the price of parcels on the spot, but for the last three months and forward delivery a decline of 6d to 1s per cwt has taken place. P.Y.C. is now 60s to 60s 3d on the spot and up to March, 58s for April to June, and 53s for the last three months; the market closing rather sellers than otherwise. Only 6 casks Australian have been offered, which sold, mark JB, at 57s 9d to 58s 6d per cwt. The stock now here is 34,560 casks against 22,000 last year. The total import of Australian since 1st June was 1211 casks against 4623 casks last year.

Spirits.—The proposed reduction in the duty on brandy has caused an active demand, and a large business has been done at 1s 6d to 2s per gallon advance—Martell's, 1000, having brought 11s 9d, and Hennessey's, 11s 6d in hogsheads. Rum is dull, and prices are now nearly nominal from the above cause. Wines, owing to to the proposed reduction in the duties, have advanced £3 to £5 per pipe, and large sales made. British-made spirits are dull.

Metals.—Tin has been dull, and a decline of 2s to 4s has taken place. Foreign is also lower and very quiet. There are no sales to report in Swedish iron or steel. Scotch pig iron has fluctuated between 57s and 61s, and is now firm at 60s 6d for mixed numbers; Welch and Staffordshire iron steady. Copper is very firm, and some large sales have been made in Burra Burra at £118, and now £118 to £119 are asked. Tin plates are dull and rather easier. Large sales made in lead at firm prices. Spelter has been quiet and rather cheaper; the latest sales were at £20 15s and £21 15s, according to quality.

Provisions.—Irish butter has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Fine foreign is firm, and sells readily at 128s to 130s for the finest marks. Beef in moderate request at late rates. Large supplies of Irish bacon have depressed prices about 1s, and market dull. Hamburg sizeable sells slowly at 55s to 56s; American in good demand at 50s to 53s. Irish bale middles, steady; American, 53s to 54s. Hams sell to a fair extent at former rates. Lard steady. Pork middles quiet, and in mess there is only a moderate sale at former rates.

Corn.—There has been a moderate demand for the finest samples of English and foreign wheat at about 1s advance, but the inferior samples are dull and about 1s cheaper. Barley has met a better sale at, in some instances, 1s advance. Beans and peas without change. Oats have sold to a good extent at firm prices.

Rice.—The market has been quiet for all the lower kinds, whilst for the good and fine qualities suitable for cleaning purposes, a slight advance is paid, and few parcels are on offer. A large business has been done in cleaned for home use and export at firm prices.

Sugar.—The market has been very quiet since our last, but holders are for the most part firm, as supplies are still limited. The stock is now 3000 tons more than last year, and as it is now known that there will be no change in the duties, this quantity is likely to be greatly reduced. The latest prices paid were for Mauritius black, 19s 6d to 32s; brown, 32s to 40s 6d; yellow, 40s 6d to 46s; and crystallised, 44s to 49s; Bengal white Benares, middling to good, 44s 6d to 48s; Cossipore, 46s to 49s; Gurpatta date, 37s to 45s; brown date, 29s 6d to 36s; Madras native brown and yellow, 31s 6d to 38s 6d; middling to fine grocery, 41s to 49s. A large business has been done in refined at easier prices, Brown lumps are 51s to 51s 6d. Treacle more in demand.

Coffee.—There has been a better demand for native Ceylon, and prices are firm at 58s to 61s for good and fine ordinary. Pale plantation is rather cheaper, but the colory kinds are 1s to 1s 6d dearer. Mocha is very scarce, and 3s to 4s dearer. Fine East India kinds are in demand at firm prices. Foreign in good demand, and the common kinds for export are rather dearer.

Our dates from Mauritius are to the 16th of March. The *Overland Commercial Gazette* of the 8th reports as follows:—

Sugar.—The intelligence brought by the last mail of a rise and firmness in the London market caused some activity here, and good qualities, particularly the vacuum sugars, obtained from 1s to 2s rise on previous quotations. This rise was not maintained, and some of the holders prefer waiting the arrival of the next mail before selling, as the quantity on hand is very small.

PRICES.

Vaccum claired for Australia	8.50 — 9
Vaccum (cargo)	7.25 — 7.75
Ditto, 2nd quality	6.70 — 7
Very fine grey	7 —
Good grey	6.50 — 6.65
Middling grey	6.25 — 6.35
Low grey	5.85 — 6.
Good brown	5.70 — 5.90
Very fine yellow	6.75 — 7.
Good yellow	6.25 — 6.50
Low yellow	5.75 — 6.
Fine yellow syrup	5 — 5.50
Good ditto	4.50 — 4.75
Low yellow	4.50 — 4.75
Red syrup	4. — 4.50
Dark ditto	3. — 3.50
Fine grey syrup	5.75 — 6.
Good grey	5.25 — 5.50
Low ditto	4.75 — 5.

Exchange.—At the departure of the last mail for Europe, the Banks having fixed the rates of bills on Europe at 1 per cent. premium, the rate of document bills augmented accordingly, and the few that have been negociated found takers at par to ½ per cent. premium. Some of the holders of Scotch Bank Credits have taken advantage of this state of things to negotiate that paper at ½, 1, and 1¼ per cent. premium.

The banks have also raised the rate of their bills on London to 1½ premium at 90 days. There are no Document Bills in the market. Bills drawn against credits on the Bank of Paris have been negociated at par to 1 per cent. premium, at 90 days, and 1 to 2 per cent. for those at 30 days.

There has been little business doing with Australia, and rates of document bills are nominal at 4 to 5 per cent.

Sovereigns and doubloons have been purchased for exportation to Reunion. The former have been raised by the banks from ½ to 1½ per cent. premium.

Australian sovereigns are abundant, and are employed for the payment of labourers.

Five franc pieces are in demand for the commerce with Madagascar about to open, this money being now preferred to Spanish and Mexican dollars, and 3 to 4 per cent. premium is now paid for it.

The heavy engagements of planters and traders which became due in January and February have been punctually met, and confidence is now generally re-established. The Planters have terminated their arrangements without difficulty, and bills with two good signatures are freely discounted by the Banks and privately.

Treasury Bills at 30 days sight, 1½ to 2 p.c. pr.; Bank Post Bills at sight, 2 to 2½ p.c. ditto; Bills on England with documents at 90 days' sight, par to ½ p.c. ditto; Private Bills on ditto at 90 days' sight, par to 1 p.c. pr; Scotch Bank Credits, ½ to 1½ p.c. pr; Bills with documents at 90 days' sight on France, ½ p.c. prem; Private Bills on ditto, ½ to 1 p.c. pr; Commercial Bank Bills, on London, at 90 days' sight, 1½ p.c. premium.

INDIA.

We have Bombay papers to the 25th of February.

Mr. Wilson's budget was brought before the Legislative Council on the 17th. The *Bombay Times* says, "It is, as was to be expected, a compromise."

The Viceroy continues his progress northwards, having reached Lahore at the date of last advices from that city. The Maharajah Rungbeer Sing of Cashmere was to meet him at Wuzeerabad on the 22nd when his Lordship will proceed by *dak* to Peshawur, visiting Simlah about the middle of April *via* Kangra and Belaspore.

On Sunday, the 12th instant (says the *Bombay Times*), we received the gratifying intelligence that the cable had been successfully laid between Kurrachee and Aden, and but for some interruption of the line between Alexandria and the latter port we should now be receiving English news within five or seven days of the despatch. The nature and locality of the interruption on the Red Sea have not yet transpired.

The only news of interest from Central India is the execution of Hurkishen Singh, *hurkaru* of the infamous Koer Sing of Arrah notoriety. The bodies of marauders who follow the fortunes of Feroze Shah and others in the jungle districts at the junction of the Soane with the Ganges, melt away at the first sight of troops in their neighbourhood, to re-appear as soon as they are withdrawn. The movement will eventually wear itself out, however, by a watchful repression of every rising. Hurkishen Sing was hanged at Jugdespore on the 30th ultimo. The report of Ummer Singh's death is confirmed. Ram Kishen Sing (a brother of Hurkishen) and three other mutineers, await their fate in prison, and the former will most probably be sent across the *kala pani*.

Our last issue announced the surrender of Captain Mecham's murderers by the Wuzerees of the Kabyl Khail. The leader of the punchayet, by whom this dastardly murder was perpetrated—Mohabut Khan—was brought into Bunnoo, bound hand and foot by the members of his own tribe, on the 22nd ultimo, having been seized by a body of Wuzerees some fifty miles within the hills. The man made a clear confession of his crime, and has met the fate he so richly merited without exciting the sympathy even of his own clansmen. He was taken to the spot where the murder was committed, and there hanged.

An improbable story of the treason of his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the mutiny of the native infantry stationed at his capital, found its way into the local Press the other day, from the columns of the *Poona Observer*. The whole affair, which was most circumstantially and graphically written, is represented by Sir Richmond Shakespear, the Political Agent at Indore, as a hoax.

A letter received by a Calcutta contemporary from Kundul, narrates a terrible invasion of our territory by the Kookees, a barbarous tribe inhabiting the Tipperah hills to the south of the districts of Silhet and Cuchar. We cannot but hope that the atrocities said to have been committed are exaggerated, for anything more terrible than the narration as it stands is inconceivable. Upwards of a thousand persons are said to have been massacred in two days. Neither age nor sex was spared, and the victims were subjected to cruelties of the most hellish imagination. The cause of the outbreak is not yet ascertained, but an enormous quantity of plunder having been carried off from the plains, we need hardly perhaps go further for a solution of the matter. A wing of the Nursipore Battalion from Deesa and the clubmen, burkundauze, and latteeals of the neighbouring Zemindars moved upon the district, but too late to do more than witness the desolation caused by the raid.

TUE BUDGET.

(From the Times)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken a line which we must admit to be admirably adapted to the temper of the British people. Brought to bay by pursuing events, by war and rumours of war, by finances bandied about from one party to another, and by the consequent failure of his own high-wrought expectations seven years ago, he resolves not to be beaten, and turns upon the deficit which threatens to devour him. The Budget is that of a man who will make the success which has not come, and celebrate as a festival the occasion which fate would have turned into woe. Certainly, matters did seem very bad. It is true that, as Mr. Gladstone observes, this was to be a great year, a year of release. A rare and singular windfall of more than £2,000,000 a-year by the lapse of terminable annuities, coincided with the lapse of war duties, including the income-tax. The jubilee had been forestalled, and all was ready for the festive occasion. Nay, fortune was not utterly unpropitious, for our old Spanish debt, so long despaired of is actually paid. But the Russian war, the Chinese war, the immense increase of our armaments, as well as of our civil expenditure, and the failure of some expected revenue, have left us deficient for next year by near £10,000,000. Was there ever so hopeless a case? Two years ago, when Mr. Disraeli was making things as pleasant as he could, it was passed from mouth to mouth that there would soon be a deficiency of £6,000,000. It is near £10,000,000. Worst of all, the minister to make it up is the very man who fixed the last hour of the income-tax, and ordained the future level of the tea and sugar duties. Never was there a worse case; no wonder the man to lead the forlorn hope was taken ill on the very eve, and seems slow to face the breach. But Mr. Gladstone had heard the voice which said—

Tu ne cede malis; sed contrà audentior ito.

If his case was very bad, he has come out all the stronger. The hearts of his best friends failed as they thought of the ninepenny income-tax, which dire necessity seemed to impose. Not so Mr. Gladstone. Eloquent on other points, on this he has acted. Making up for the shortness of his weapon by advancing a step on his foe, he lays on another penny, leaving us to find the reson why. But is not this in order to carry out at least one part of the fair vision, the further deliverance of the poor man's tea and sugar! No such thing. The poor, too, must dare and do something. This was to be a day of jubilee, end of something more than rejoicing. It was to be a beginning of things, and it shall be. So the "war duties" on tea and sugar shall continue a year longer, as well as the income-tax; and the year 1860 shall leave its mark on future ages. It shall be known for the commercial treaty which brought us in foreign wines and spirits at a reasonable duty, which obliterated the last traces of protection from the tariff, which struck off every item which was not a matter of revenue, or which was below the notice of the Custom-house, which at home abolished the paper duty, and remitted a large part of the timber duties, besides a garniture of smaller remissions.

So wills the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and all must admire the courage which has not the word "impossible" in its vocabulary. The appeal is to our public spirit. Will we pay now and indefinitely tenpence in the pound, or near four per cent. on our incomes? Mr. Gladstone points out that under the operation of the income-tax income has continually increased—schedule D vastly more than all the other schedules. The more it is pruned, the more income flourishes, and what we render up we still find in our sack's mouth, and more besides. True, perhaps, but the wonder is the man who says it. As he evidently could not stand on ninepence, he has pushed on to tenpence, for there is a power in momentum. He shows himself capable of more still, for Mr. Gladstone cannot refrain from dwelling a moment on the charms of a shilling duty—its succinctness of expression, its facility of calculation, and its perfectly intelligible character. Of course, something ought to be done with this splendid shilling or franc, as it may be appropriately called, being chiefly an offering—a peace offering, shall we call it?—to France. That is its chief destination. The introduction of foreign wines at a duty which shall admit the cheapest qualities Mr. Gladstone justly considers an epoch that carries us back not only to the early financial experiments of Pitt, but to the beginning of our long unhappy feud with our neighbour at the Revolution of 1688. No doubt, the experiment will be a financial success; but whether it will be also a great social change, and whether the lower, or even the middle classes, will ever take to foreign wines, is a question on which we have now few materials for an answer. A virtual prohibition of cheap foreign wines for nearly two centuries disposes of the argument drawn from existing tastes and habits. But there is no point of antiquarian statistics so certain and so prominent as that French and Spanish wines were once largely used by classes in this country to whom they are now unknown. All the capabilities are one way, all the facts another. It is true that in the Mediterranean countries there is wine enough to supply all the world; but will it, under any improved cultivation and manufacture, bear travelling and keeping, and suit palates habituated to high brandied port or strong beer? The increased use of home-made wines and manufactured Cape wines shows a demand which cheap foreign wines will easily supply. But why need we state the case of cheap, thin-bodied, foreign wines, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, only so recently as July 15, 1856, did it so much more forcibly than we could do; and with the inevitable conclusion, as he then pronounced *ex cathedra*, that nothing but the stronger sorts of wine would ever go down extensively in England? We need only answer Mr. Gladstone's challenge of "Hansard" by referring our readers to a speech which exhausts all that can be said against this portion of his budget.

The restoration of cheap foreign wines to a country which for two centuries has regarded them with an almost religious aversion would be of itself an event sufficient to mark the required epoch. But this is not enough for the ardent financial genius which sends out its legions from a beleaguered city for the conquest of the world. He wishes to make the year 1860 the very last of the whole protectionist dynasty. Protection, expelled from palaces, has been lurking in comfortable corners, among people "without exception free-traders, but free-traders with exception," standing out each for his own little craft, and putting his protection on the revenue. A crowd of small manufactures and petty produce, from silk to eggs, are to be admitted duty free, and henceforth we must equal our neighbours if we should shut them out. This was only a question of time, for when so many pay dearly for free trade, it was out of the question that there should long be any favored classes. It is as well to seize this occasion for finishing the work. The long schedule of proposed remissions will tell its own tale. But Mr. Gladstone proposes to add a third great achievement to the memorable deeds of the year. He accedes at last to the long-urged demand for a remission of the paper duty. In this, as on the proposed abolition of the newspaper stamp, we are ourselves much interested, and should probably be heard with a degree of suspicion. There is, however, no one connected with popular literature—that is, the reading of the middle and lower classes—who does not represent the paper duty as a serious, sometimes ruinous, burden upon trade. When we are paying over a million a year for the furtherance of education, it seems little else than ridiculous to extract more than that from the sale of cheap literature. But shipbuilders, and builders in general, are also to remember this year. We had omitted the coalowners, and the ironmasters, and all manufacturers of exclusively British commodities, who will benefit by the French side of the reformed tariff. This is not the whole of this inexhaustible budget, which reads more like half-a-dozen budgets rolled into one than the solution of a simple difficulty. Mr. Gladstone proposes a diminishing scale for game certificates down to £1 for December—why not for the whole shooting season? He would also make eating-houses take out licenses conferring a right to sell wine and beer. This and minor alterations mark the prospective gaze with which Mr. Gladstone watches the rising of a new era. Should his budget be adopted we wish it every success. May fifty thousand Dame Quicklys put his effigy over their doors, and supply capons and conserves, with cheap Canary, sherry, sack, Malaga, and even strong Oporto, to better customers than Sir John Falstaff, Bardolph, and his suite.

OPINIONS ON THE BUDGET AND THE TREATY.

The various questions raised by the Budget and the proposed Treaty with France have been eagerly discussed during the past week in every part of the country. We can here give only a very brief summary of the opinions expressed at some of the principal meetings which have been reported.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that the proposed change of the French tariff as affecting the importation of linen yarns from Great Britain will not in the least improve the trade in that article.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has, with only one dissentient voice, adopted a resolution praising in the highest terms the great extension of free-trade principles inaugurated by the Budget.

At Liverpool and at Glasgow, the wholesale traders in tea, coffee, rice, sugar, &c., have declared against those clauses in the Budget which refer to the charges to be levied on the removal of bonded goods.

A great meeting of the hop factors, held in London, has loudly declared against the application of Free-trade principles to the hop trade, which was maintained to be of an exceptional nature. A resolution was carried against Mr. Gladstone's proposal to equalise the import duty on foreign hops with the excise duty on British hops.

The Westminster Reform Union is unanimously in favour of the Budget.

The Budget was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union, held at Manchester. Mr. G. Wilson, who presided, pronounced an emphatic eulogium on Mr. Gladstone's labours. Mr. Bright declared that no Budget had been produced since that of Sir Robert Peel comparable to the one now before the country. Opinions of a like tenour were expressed with all but unanimity by the several speakers.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce approves of the treaty.

At a meeting of the United Towns Association of Licensed Victuallers at Birmingham, it was resolved that the Budget should be strenuously opposed by the whole of the licensed victuallers of the country, especially that portion of it immediately affecting their vested interest.

A meeting of the wine and spirit trade was held at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, on the 16th February, for the purpose of discussing the clauses of the Budget immediately affecting these branches of trade, namely, the "import and export charge of 1d. per package," the charge to be levied "on the removal of goods under bond," and the "charges on operations in warehouse." The various speakers, whilst generally approving the leading principles of the Chancellor's scheme, contended that these imposts would prove not only a heavy tax, but also a great impediment to trading operations. Objection was also made to the stamp duties on dock warrants and contract notes. Eventually, resolutions were passed urging the removal of the clauses in question, and it was agreed that a deputation should wait upon the Chancellor on the subject.

The Hull Chamber of Commerce is decidedly opposed to the treaty; chiefly on account of the clauses bearing upon the shipping interest and the exportation of coal.

The *Home News*, of 18th February, says:—From hour to hour the discussion on the Budget spreads wider and wider. All the great towns, Chambers of Commerce, and special industrial interests, are holding meetings to express their approval of the scheme as a whole, or to urge objections against particular parts. No Budget has probably ever awakened so much attention. It is even more important than the great Free-trade Budget which, fourteen years ago, inaugurated a new commercial code; for this Budget goes the length of abandoning, or very nearly abandoning, the last shreds of protection. It is not England merely that is interested in it, or the colonies of England, to whom every item is of moment, directly or indirectly, but all ports on the face of the globe. The progress of such a measure to completion may well, therefore, be watched with anxiety. It is not to be denied that, while the general tendency of the scheme is sanctioned by the support of the mercantile classes at large, who have had sufficient experience of the working of Free-trade principles to be enabled to judge practically of the probable consequences of their further application, there are some details against which a strong opposition is offered in influential quarters. Fortunately the plan is elastic, and will admit of considerable modification without being materially weakened in its ultimate force. We believe Mr. Gladstone is not unwilling to make reasonable concessions in certain cases; and that the clause relative to coals, which was warmly debated in the House of Peers a few nights ago, may be mentioned as one of those instances in which the principle may be carried out in a different and less objectionable form than that proposed in the resolutions. Thus prepared to take just objections into consideration, the chances in favour of a hostile majority on the Conservative amendment become considerably diminished.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

A meeting of this bank took place on January 24, Mr. S. P. Kennard in the chair, when the report was unanimously agreed to, and a dividend declared for the past half-year at the increased rate of 5 per cent. per annum. A few explanations were given respecting the satisfactory development of the business of the bank, and a short discussion followed, but nothing of any great importance transpired.

Annexed is an abstract of the report and accounts:—"The subjoined statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank shows a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of £19,160, after payment of current expenses and providing for doubtful debts. It is gratifying to the directors to be able to report a continued extension of the business of the branches, with a considerable increase of the profits, and to add that the transactions of the banks were considered by the inspector and managers, at the date of the latest advices from the colonies, to be satisfactory. With respect to proceedings to which allusion has been made in previous reports, no unnecessary delay has taken place; and the directors have increased confidence in the course adopted, and in its ultimate success. The profits of the half-year would admit of a greater augmentation of dividend than is now proposed; but the directors, being of opinion that the reserved fund should be allowed to accumulate still further, recommend the following appropriation of the sum of £19,160:—

To the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, £12,500: towards the reduction of the amounts at debit of preliminary expenses, £500, and bank premises and furniture accounts, £1000; leaving £5160 to be added to the reserved fund, which will then amount to £18,930.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Paid-up capital	500,000	0	0
Deposits	543,966	3	0
Bills payable and other liabilities	115,043	10	6
Circulation	91,816	0	0
Reserved fund	13,770	2	1
Amount carried to profit and loss account	30,923	9	4
	£1,296,119	4	11

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Bills receivable (including the estimated value of those overdue), loans on security, cash at banker's, &c.	1,105,277	10	4
Specie and bullion	117,615	14	2
Bank premises and furniture	67,145	5	4
Preliminary expenses	6,080	6	1
	£1,296,119	4	11

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.
To current expenses, in Melbourne, Sydney, and sub-branches	8,656	5	11
To current expenses in London, including directors' remuneration and income-tax	3,106	8	7
	£11,762	14	6
To balance	19,160	14	10
	£30,923	9	4
By amount brought down	£30,923	9	4

—*Home News*.

THE BISHOPRIC OF QUEENSLAND.

A meeting was held last month in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of providing for the endowment of the new bishopric of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. The Bishop of London presided, and there were also present the Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Brisbane, Mr. L. Jellicoe Hubbard, and Lord Forbes. The new diocese was stated by the Bishop of London to extend over an area of 60,000 square miles, and was to be divided into ten ecclesiastical districts. The sole endowment of the see was £5000, and the bishop would have to look to the colonists themselves for provision for maintenance and a house; he would have to provide clergymen for seven of these districts, while additional districts were to be formed and a mission to the native tribes opened. The bishop, therefore, appealed for assistance to the Church at home for temporary support for additional clergy, outfits and passage of missionaries and candidates for the ministry, and for other needful purposes connected with the new see. The Bishop of Salisbury moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting, whilst it acknowledged the unwearied labours of the Bishop of Newcastle, desired to express its satisfaction at the sub-division of his vast diocese by the erection of the see of Brisbane. The Bishop of Brisbane, in seconding the resolution, entered into some details respecting the people who dwelt in his diocese and the extent of spiritual aid afforded them. The resolution was then agreed to. The Bishop of Oxford moved a resolution to the effect that the sparse and scattered population of the diocese formed a strong claim upon the Church at home for temporary assistance. This resolution was unanimously agreed to, and after addresses from Archdeacon Mackenzie and Mr. E. Hamilton, in support of the objects of the meeting, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Egyptian-hall, the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.—*Home News*, 18th February.

AUSTRALIAN ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

About 150 gentlemen connected directly or indirectly with the Australian colonies dined at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on January 26, to celebrate the 72nd anniversary of the foundation of those dependencies of the British crown. Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, late superintendent of the Canterbury settlement, under the Canterbury Association, and now a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand, presided. The vice-chairmen were:—Mr. Justice Therry, representing New South Wales; John Dunn, Esq., M.P., representing Tasmania; J. Leslie Foster, Esq., representing Victoria; and the Hon. John Baker, representing South Australia. Amongst the guests distinguished by high past or present official connection with colonial government were Earl Carnarvon, Lord Stanley, Lord Monteagle, Sir John Pakington, Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Admiral Fitzroy, and General Wood.

A bold and comprehensive scheme proposed by Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, for the foundation of a permanent and free art gallery and museum on a grand scale, is much talked about at Manchester. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to erect a palace, to be devoted to the arts, at a cost of not less than £100,000.

A Rifle Volunteer ball is to take place on the evening of March 7th, the day on which her Majesty will hold a court specially for the reception of the officers of the Volunteer Corps of London and the different parts of the kingdom. The ball is to take place in the New Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and will be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen.

A Liverpool Constable.—A gentleman engaged in trade in this city has handed us a letter written by William Bacon, a sailor, who is now at Kiandra, not for the purpose of extracting from it anything relative to the diggings, for it contains nothing new on that head; but to expose the treatment he was subjected to at Liverpool. Here is the extract in question—"I left Sydney at two p.m. on March 10th; on the arrival of the train at Liverpool, a huge constable entered the carriage I was seated in, and commenced operations by smelling the hands of one or two fellows to ascertain if there was an effluvium arising from tar or the same, passing two that were deserters because they were in disguise. I, poor pilgarlick, being dressed in my Calcutta flushing dungaree, was scruffled by the neck, dragged away like a dog, and not even allowed time to give my companions the ticket for the horse and cart. I was then taken to the station-house, locked up for the night in a den to be the victim of 10,000 of mosquitoes. I then offered to send a telegraphic message, and had to pay for three messages before I received an answer. My watch, value £8, and money was taken from me, and on my release the former was returned with the glass, dial, and mainspring broken." The writer then goes on to state that he did not discover the damage at the time as it was a hunting watch, or he would have summoned the constable. He thanks the chief constable for having taken the trouble to repeat the telegram, until he received an answer, for without his assistance he might have remained in the lock-up three or four days. Mr. Bacon adds that he is aware the constable was justified in apprehending him, he being a sailor, but he is justly indignant at the injury done to his watch. The law which allows the apprehension of sailors on suspicion seems to us an infringement on the liberty of the subject, and sailors have few friends, or it would have been repealed long ago. There are some features about this case, and the conduct of the constable which demand the attention of his superiors. If nothing is done by them, we hope Mr. Bacon will pursue the fellow to a just punishment—namely, his dismissal from the force for stamping so rudely upon the privileges of a British born man, by hauling him off to prison without a chance to prove his right to be free.

Monday (this day), at 11 o'clock, the entire plant of that celebrated photographic establishment known as Haviland's, opposite Denison-house, George-street, will be sold without reserve, on the premises. The trade, private purchasers, and others should attend this sale—one of the few that are ready bona fide: R. Muriel.—Adv.

Unreserved Sale of the stock-in-trade of a retail draper, this day. We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of the trade to his sale, this day, of the stock-in-trade of Mr. George Gray, on the premises, No. 666, Brickfield-hill, to commence at half-past ten o'clock prompt.—Adv.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM LUKE SHEARED are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, MARIAN EMILY, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, April 16th: the funeral to move from his residence, No. 374, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REDUCED RATES AND ADDITIONAL TRAIN.—Attention is invited to the issue of SEASON TICKETS at reduced rates.
The reduction of rates for passengers between Sydney and Parramatta.
The reduction of rates for the conveyance of carriages, horses, dogs, live stock, and parcels.
The issue of return tickets daily for carriages and horses at reduced rates.
The issue of excursion tickets for passengers, carriages, horses, available from SATURDAY MORNING till MONDAY EVENING, at single fares for the double journey.
The reduction of rates for the conveyance of goods to 3d. per ton per mile.
The additional train leaving Parramatta for Sydney, at 5·35 p.m., and returning from Sydney at 6·45 p.m., calling at all stations.
For full particulars, see advertisements in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in the daily and weekly papers.
B. H. MARTINDALE.
Railway Branch Department of Internal Communication, 3rd January, 1860.

TO LET, at the Glebe, the Gothic COTTAGE now occupied by W. WILKINS, Esq.; possession 1st May. Apply next door; or to HENRY T. FOX, Fort-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of eight rooms, verandah and balcony, No. 204, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, one door north of Liverpool-street. Apply on the premises, or SMITH'S Shirt Factory, Park-street.

TO LET, at North Shore, a Villa RESIDENCE, enclosed in two acres of ground, and containing eight apartments, a pantry, and closets, with kitchen and stables detached. Rent moderate. Apply to FRANCIS MOONEY, North Shore; or to Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

TO LET, in Stanley-street, a commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, of nine rooms, balcony commanding a view of the harbour; out offices, back yard, water laid on, &c.; in the occupation of R. Jones, Esq. (late M.C.), for more than five years; possession on the 15th proximo. Apply to Mr. HOGG, Five Dock House is fit for a school, large family, or boarding establishment.

TO LET, those Extensive Business PREMISES, No. 213, LOWER GEORGE-STREET, at present occupied by Mr. John Fletcher, comprising shop and fittings, parlour, six good rooms, and kitchen, with stabling, and convenient back entrance; water and gas laid on. Rent moderate. For full particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO BE LET, the FAMILY COTTAGE, adjoining the premises of the undersigned, now in the occupation of J. C. Laycock, Esq., but which will be vacated on the 16th April next. It contains six rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., and water laid on. The yard walled in, stable, coach-house, &c. Apply to H. BOND, 473, South Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, one of those compact first-class FAMILY RESIDENCES, Wynyard-terrace, Wynyard-square, lately vacated by the Union Club, which has been newly papered, painted, and ready for immediate possession; would be well adapted for a school. Rent low. For particulars apply to M. ALEXANDER, Iron Store, Margaret-street.

TO LET, at £20 a year, a good four-room verandah COTTAGE, orchard, cultivation paddock, and 100 acres, with an unfailing stream of the purest water running through the property; situation, Pittwater Road, four miles from Grocott's, Manly Beach, and within view of the ocean. Apply to Mr. MYERS, at office of W. REDMAN, solicitor, Criterion Chambers, King and Castlereagh streets.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney. The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence. The rents from 11s. to 20s. per week. Enquire at WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street.

TO LET.—WERRINGTON HOUSE, and GROUNDS a delightful residence, contiguous to the Railway Station, at St. Mary's, South Creek, about two miles from Penrith. The house is stone-built storied, contains 9 commodious rooms, with detached out-buildings, stable, coach-house, large barn, &c. The grounds comprise a small quantity of arable land, and excellent grass paddocks well watered. Apply to R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, Dunheved. 2nd September.

TO LET, at Ashfield, within a very few moments' walk from the Station, and immediately adjoining the residence of Mr. G. K. HOLDEN, a verandah COTTAGE, containing four-rooms, and a detached kitchen, together with seven and a-half acres of rich garden ground, about three or four acres of which are under cultivation, and stocked with orange and other fruit trees, and crops of various descriptions. There is abundance of water on the premises at all seasons. Apply to Mr. W. T. PINHEY, chemist and druggist, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET.—The HOUSE in Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, lately occupied by James Barker, Esq., containing entrance-hall, eight large and lofty rooms, with extensive cellerage, and a spacious verandah overlooking the harbour. Water and gas laid on. A separate row of buildings contains spare bedrooms, laundry, kitchen, coachhouse and four-stall stable. A garden attached. For further particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings; or to the proprietor, HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

VERMONT—CAMDEN.—To be LET VERMONT HOUSE and GROUNDS, consisting of 1200 acres, about the best grazing farm in the County of Cumberland, with plenty of land for agricultural purposes. The house is capable of accommodating a large family. There is large stable room, and plenty of secure paddocks for a horse-breeding establishment. For particulars apply to RICHARD BROOKS, Esq., Penrith. The premises are on the River's bank. Immediate possession can be given.

WEST MAITLAND.—To LET, a small DRAPERY and FANCY BUSINESS, in full trade. Stock on liberal terms. CHARLES BATE, 327, George-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines or 14 words ... One shilling.
Four lines or 30 ditto ... Two shillings.
Six lines or 48 ditto ... Three shillings.
Eight lines or 64 ditto ... Four shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line eight words for each insertion.
All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment postage stamps.

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